

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL V., No. 179.

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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J. BROADHURST TOOTAL.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST DATES.			
England (tel.)	Sept. 13	Hankow	Oct. 1
San Francisco	" 1	Yokohama	Sept. 26
Hongkong	" 28	Nagasaki	Oct. 2
Tientsin	" 29	Foochow	Sept. 28

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, June 16; Received via Marseilles
Shanghai, " 9; July 30th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1870.		1869.	
	Night. Min.	Day. Max.	Night. Min.	Day. Max.
Sept. 29	73	76	64	71
" 30	72	76	66	73
Oct. 1	72	78	65	74
" 2	67	76	...	...
" 3	63	83	67	77

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE. (WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
1870.	h. m.	f. in.					
Sept. 22 L.W.	5.34	13.03	N.W by W.	12	c	30.03	64
" 23 L.W.	10.17	13.05	N. N. W.	1	f	30.10	76
" 24 L.W.	7.16	13.00	N. N. W.	3	b	30.15	72
" 25 L.W.	11.18	20.02	N. E.	3	b	30.17	74
" 26 L.W.	7.50	12.06	N. E. by E.	3	c	30.12	77
" 27 L.W.	11.53	21.11	E. by S.	4	c	30.11	79
" 28 L.W.	8.42	12.08	"	4	c	30.05	80
" 29 L.W.	0.34	13.05	"	4	c	30.03	82
" 30 L.W.	9.30	12.05	S. E.	4	c	29.93	82
" 1 L.W.	1.05	23.10	S. E. by S.	4	r	30.58	83
" 2 L.W.	10.12	12.01	N. W. by W.	4	c	30.50	80
" 3 L.W.	1.34	24.03	N. by W.	4	c	30.58	81
" 4 L.W.	10.38	12.05	E. N. E.	1	c	30.94	79
" 5 L.W.	2.04	24.01	"	1	c	30.93	80

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Hirado"—Miss Quiblier, Mrs. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Misses Warden. Per "Yuen-tze-foi"—2 Europeans deck, and 13 Chinese. Per "Appin"—Chinese Interpreter to the Austrian Legation, and 57 Chinese. Per "Dragon"—Mr. S. A. Holmes, and 30 Chinese. Per "Glengyle"—Mr. Godding, and 19 Chinese. Per "Bessie Morris"—From Swatow—Mr. Britton. Per "Nanzing"—Messrs. Battison, and Mullens. Per "Hanchow"—Messrs. Scheverhoff, Laurens, and 60 Chinese. Per "Shantung"—Mr. T. Dick and family, Rev. Mr. Nevius, Mrs. Nevius, H.E. the Belgian Minister, Mr. De Rodenburg, Mr. Biffey, Dr. Pesca, Mons. Vesouli and troupe, and 73 Chinese. Per "Lismore"—Messrs. W. B. Brown, H. O. Brown, Hoppius, and Rocher. Per "Sin Nanzing"—Mr. Franche, and 100 Chinese. Per "Fire Queen"—Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, and Mr. Armstrong. Per "Golden Age"—Mr. Lambert and family, Geo. F. Seward and Wife, Sextus Shearer, Rev. John Ing and Wife, Rev. Geo. W. Davis, Alex. Heiberg, Rev. Isaac Pierson, T. D. Anthony, H. N. Palmer, Rev. J. S. Burdon, W. Broughall, John Outaska, Tu Ching, Mr. French, Mr. Chepoolier, C. P. Blethen and family, Captain

L. A. Kimberly, S. H. Clark, Rev. H. H. Hall, Rev. L. W. Fisher, His Ex. W. A. Vlangaly, Chas. Carlisle, James S. Cunningham, G. N. Curtis, His Ex. Monsieur Julius Sick, Edward Smith, D. P. Haney, Mr. Jones, W. F. Gaymans, C. Mulson, 13 Chinese, and 3 Japanese.

DEPARTED.—Per "Chu-kiang" for Hongkong—Mr. E. Caspars. Per "Oregonian" for San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. Giffard. For Yokohama—Messrs. Heron, Masson, Muirhead. For Hiogo—Mr. J. Symonds. For Nagasaki—Mrs. Dato.

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Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

The publication of the North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette commenced at 6 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1870.

FORESKING, no doubt, that attention will be drawn to China by the massacre of Tientsin, the *The Revue des Deux Mondes* takes occasion, in its August number, to give a sketch of our political relations with the country, during the last thirteen years. As a narrative of facts, the essay is fairly accurate; but we regret that we cannot say as much for the writer's own views, which are coloured with a tint that reminds us strongly of Delmonico. There is none of the audacious misrepresentation which characterised Mr. Burlingame's utterances, but there is a sufficiently roseate hue of goodwill and progress, to create a suspicion that Mr. Burlingame's successor has been consulted by the writer, and has imparted to him the false impression of Chinese politics which it is the province of the Embassy to disseminate. To speak, for example, of the "permission given to foreign merchants to travel though the

empire, to trade at the majority of the ports, and to "navigate the rivers," and of the admission of foreign Consulates to all the great markets of the interior, is to give a wrong and exaggerated impression of the privileges which foreigners actually enjoy. The permission to travel is hampered, and almost neutralised, by the inability to rent houses; the right of navigating the rivers resolves itself into the right to navigate half of one, only—the Yang-tze. Foreign Consulates are not admitted to the markets of the interior, but only at the treaty ports. It is much to be regretted that errors which must very materially affect the popular view of Chinese politics, should be disseminated by a magazine which has such deserved influence.

Apart from the inaccurate sketch of the results attained by the treaty of Tientsin, the writer is probably correct in attributing the massacre of the 21st June to a reaction against the comparative freedom of intercourse which was then established; But why, holding this view, he should go on to say it was "a purely local effervescence," it is difficult to understand. Either explanation might be accepted without the other; but the two are irreconcilable. That M. Merriau should have penned the latter sentence, shows he did not understand the former; and as we have accepted the explanation of reaction, we may describe briefly the point of view from which we do so. Reaction, after all, is hardly the true expression. The massacre of Tientsin, and the other hostile manifestations which are now occurring, throughout the country, are ebullitions of the traditional hatred and contempt for foreigners which was repressed without being eradicated, by the force of European arms, during the last war. This dislike to foreigners is an article of the Confucian creed, is ingrained into the mandarin mind from the earliest stage of its education, and is kept up by a fear of foreign innovation and by a dread of the changes which foreign intercourse threatens, in popular habits and modes of thought. The acme of a Chinese mandarin's desire is to get along quietly. With very rare exceptions, he cares not one jot for the advantage of his subjects, farther than this affects their ability to contribute largely to his exchequer. The energy and new appliances of foreigners disturb these humdrum relations, and he hates them accordingly. Missionaries represent a disturbing social element, and threaten to spread foreign influence and principles; and for these and other causes, are hated exceptionally. There are some few mandarins in the empire, whom intercourse with foreigners has taught to regard us less unfavourably; and the party of which Prince

Kung is the head, would avoid hostility, from a conviction of its danger. But the vast majority of officials would gladly hail our expulsion, and sympathise warmly in the hostile manifestations which are now occurring. It is essential that people at home should not misinterpret these demonstrations to be spontaneous outbreaks of popular ill-feeling. On the contrary, the testimony of all residents at open ports, and of all travellers in the interior, whether lay or missionary, admits the Chinese people to be civil and well-disposed. The country people are ready to do any little kindness, and the townspeople are, probably, less annoying and intrusive than English or French townspeople would be, in case of a Chinaman passing through the streets of a provincial city. We mean, by "the people," the labouring and trading classes. But the populace is naturally susceptible to great influence from the official class, whom we have shown to be generally hostile; and it is to their instigation that trouble has been traceable, wheresoever it has occurred. The reaction, of which M. Merriau speaks, is really the renewed expression of their hostility—the resort of a watch-spring which has been compressed. With lapse of time, the recollection of the defeat of 1858 has become dull, and, with the acquisition of foreign arms, a belief that China can now match herself against foreign nations has arisen. The more active members of the hostile party now favour a trial of strength. The Regency desires to maintain peace. Our policy should be to help the latter, by a display of force, to carry out the measure of punishment and reparation, by which alone peace can be secured.

Summary of News.

The French mail of August 19th has arrived as we go to press, her letters not yet delivered. We had previously received advices via Kiachta to the 13th Sept.

The American mail of Sept. 1st, has also come into port to-day. Among her passengers we notice the name of Mr. G. F. Seward, who comes to resume his post as U. S. Consul-General.

The date of departure of the howeward mails changes this month, to agree with the monsoon. The M. I. Stmr. *Phoebe* leaves to-morrow, under the new arrangement.

Only five days having elapsed since our last issue, we have a rather light budget for our home readers; but as they receive two numbers instead of one, they will not have reason for complaint.

The aspect of affairs at Peking has undergone no apparent change, and everything depends on the turn of events there. If tardy justice is inflicted on the instigators and actors in the massacre, our relations elsewhere may remain undisturbed. But it seems almost hopeless that

this will be done, after so long a delay, and in face of the preparations for war which are being everywhere made.

In view of the prevailing uncertainty, it is at any rate wise to provide against accident; nothing can be lost by elaborating measures for the defence of the Settlement in case of trouble arising, while the existence of preparation may go far to avert the danger. We publish elsewhere a report by the Defence Committee, informing us what steps have been taken towards supplementing the individual efforts of members of the community. But we must confess that the results achieved are less than we could have hoped for, in the three months which have elapsed since the Volunteer Corps was organised. We have already thanked the Committee for the Sniders they have purchased; and are glad to learn that two twelve-pounder howitzers are expected from Hongkong; but these are insufficient for the strong Artillery Corps which has been formed, and at least two more guns should be procured. No reference is made to other defensive measures, which we hope the Committee will lose no further time in adopting. As we have said before, it may prove that there is no immediate need for them; but the fact of their existence will, in itself, go far to obviate this need. The Council pay a well deserved tribute to the efforts of the Volunteer Corps to perfect themselves in their portion of the undertaking; and the members will gladly recognise, in turn, the aid which has been afforded. They will also endorse the hope which we express, that the Council will endeavour still further to supplement their exertions.

Minutes will be found, on another page, of a meeting of gentlemen forming the new Committee of the Sailors' Home. The present lessee and manager of the Home, Mr. Kelly, having announced his intention to withdraw, at the end of his lease in May ensuing, from the conduct of the Institution, and having represented to the Working Committee that it could not, in the altered nature of shipping habits at the port, reimburse the shareholders at the present rental, while the mode of carrying it on, as to its general arrangements, would have to be placed on a less expensive footing, it became necessary that the Home should be reorganised on a suitable scale. Mr. W. H. Tapp, of H. M.'s Consulate, was entrusted with the task, and has produced a scheme which at once met with the approval of the Trustees, and has since been passed by the shareholders generally.

The season for fires was inaugurated by one which broke out on Saturday, a little before noon, in a block of China houses, immediately beyond Messrs. Textor & Co's., at the Soochow Creek end of the Szechuen Road. Rather more excitement than usual was caused by the double significance which the alarm bell bore; for while the firemen hastily donned their red shirts, a few of No. 1 Company of the S. V. C., in obedience to a general standing order, also turned out, under arms, and all made for the locality of the fire. The engines of the different Companies came up with credit-

able speed, but had to run out long lengths of hose to enable them to reach water. Part of the force was posted at the Creek side of the burning block, but from the low state of the water could not get into play till the rising tide flowed in, when the French Company first opened on the fire. In a few minutes after No. 1 followed, with a fuller strength; while on the other side, after a short essay with a well close at hand, Nos. 4, 2, and 3 were ordered to work from the pond in the Church compound, the steamer "Deluge" being engaged in forcing the stream from that point to connect with the others, and so cover the great distance necessary to be passed to the fire. Meanwhile the Mi-ho-loongs, who, next to the police, were first on duty, together with a party of men-of-war's men from the *Zebra*, under the command of the hon. Captain Denison, and volunteers from among the earlier spectators, tackled the burning buildings with hooks, ladders, and hatchets, keeping the fire back upon itself and half-smothering it in heaps of bricks battered from the walls. A number went to the buildings in rear and almost adjoining, from most of which they were successful in warding off the fire; but in the corner angle, to which it had crossed, considerable damage was done before the continuity of the flames could be again interrupted. The inmates of threatened dwellings removed their effects with more regard for speed than safety, assisted by a few of the philanthropic fraternity of thieves. These last, however, were speedily in the hands of the police. The Volunteers who had turned out, formed guard at either end of the scene of operations, from which they rigidly excluded non-combatants. The fire was extinguished by a few minutes past two. Altogether about twenty two-storey houses were burnt down, mostly covered by an insurance of Tls. 2,000 with the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

We have to acknowledge a copy of a useful work which has been lately published by the Rev. J. Eitel, of the London Missionary Society:—"A Handbook for the Student of Chinese Buddhism." The object of the work is to explain the religious terms used in Chinese Buddhist literature, and it will no doubt be found extremely useful. In Mr. Eitel's own words: "The student of Chinese religious literature finds himself on almost every step hampered by the continual recurrence of Sanskrit and other foreign terms embedded in the text generally without a word of explanation. These form a serious of vexatious riddles, for a clue to which one has to go beyond the range of a Chinese library. This is especially the case with Buddhistic works, many of which are simply translations from Sanskrit or Pali or Tibetan originals. Hence arises the need of a Dictionary like the present, which aims at smoothing the pathway to an understanding of Buddhism and native religions influenced by it. That this is a real want, is proved by the cordial response with which the announcement of this publication has been received."

A small "difficulty" has arisen in connexion with the new road to Yang-tze-poo. A wretched little Chinese shanty, near the corner of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston &

Co.'s godown, stood exactly on ground which it was necessary to embank, to make the road a proper width; and the Council have been trying, since June last, to get it removed. First, the tepao professed to be unable to find the owner; the owner was found for him. Then he averred it was a Joss-house and could not be removed; the Council offered to build a little shrine, for the small idol which the house contained, on the same spot. At last he declared that it should not be moved anyhow; so the Council had to fall back on the powers given them under the Land Regulations. By the agreement between the American Consul and Hwang, Taotai, defining the limits of the American Settlement, permission was given to make roads wherever necessary, on compensation being given to Chinese owners of property interfered with. Notice was accordingly given to the Chih sien in the present instance; a paper was posted on the house allowing ten days to move it in, and fixing \$70 as the compensation which would be paid. Five days' grace were given, and the shanty was still standing; so on Tuesday last it was pulled down. A few days later some coolies employed to fill in the embankment at the spot were attacked by the villagers, and driven back to Shanghai. We presume the presence of a foreign policeman or two on the next occasion, will settle the matter; but it is a pity that a more peaceable understanding cannot be come to, on a dollar basis. These disagreements with the country people are regrettable.

A correspondent writes that everything is quiet at HANGCHOW. The Chen-tai has gone to Nanking—because, it is said, his brother occupied such a position there that he would probably be held blameable for the death of Viceroy Ma, and has avoided disgrace by committing suicide. We do not, however, hear anything confirmatory of this rumour.

A correspondent writes from KU-CHOW-FU, in the Chekeang province:—"Rumors of the wane of foreign influence have reached even this remote city. It is reported that all the foreign hongts in Shanghai are closed. Straws indicate the direction of the current. Evidently the people think the time when the 'barbarians' shall leave the Middle Flowery Kingdom, is hastening on."

The last number of the *PEKING Gazette* mentions Tseng-kwo-fan's objection to return to Nanking. He pleads old age and sickness, and asks to be allowed to retire into private life. There is room for much speculation in this. Was the re-appointment to Nanking an effort by Prince Kung, to remove an obstructive; and does Tseng refuse to be put aside? or is he only going through a formula, intending to go after all?

Our correspondent writes that Li-hung-chang has at last arrived in TIENSIN; and has actually sent the guilty magistrates to Peking for trial, in accordance with the Imperial edict issued three months ago. It is to be hoped the Board of Punishments will act more promptly, and see more clearly into their case than Tseng-kwo-fan has done. It is said that Chen-kwo-jui was sent down from Peking to be examined by Li; he has returned, not as a prisoner.

It is also said that a number of the rioters are about to be sent to Peking; but we have heard such persistent reports of dire intentions in their regard, that we have become very sceptical. After the long delay, and the frequent assurances which have been held out, we shall await the actual infliction of punishment, before attaching much weight to the new promise. Especially as we hear, on the other hand, that stores are being accumulated at the Taku forts, and that the millet crops are ordered to be cut down, in the neighbourhood of Tientsin, in order to afford free play for Li-hung-chang's army; and that the roots even are to be dug up, so as not to hurt the feet of the cavalry ponies. The rumour of Ting Futai's appointment to Chunghow's post at Tientsin, is not confirmed. He will shortly return to Soochow. The French gunboat *Flamme* and H. B. M. *Dwarf* left Tientsin on the 28th, for Chefoo. Training is going on for the races; despite all political complications.

The prevailing uneasiness seems to have worked its way southward to FOOCROW. A correspondent says the missionaries have been warned by their converts that trouble is threatening them; and that a rumour even got abroad of an intended attack on foreigners on the 28th September. There does not seem, however, to have been much ground for it, and the officials have denied the existence of any danger. The French gunboat *Coetlogon* and H. B. M. *Banterer* are in port.

There has been a violent typhoon in HONGKONG, which has caused much damage to shipping and boats in harbour. An account of it, culled from Hongkong papers, will be found on another page. It is supposed that the bad weather has delayed the French mail steamer, which was overdue.

A chapel lately built by some Chinese converts at Fatshan, near CANTON, has been burnt by a mob. No life was lost, but some of the converts were injured. Particulars will be found in another column. The *China Mail* mentions a report, "which comes to it from good authority, that the Viceroy of the Kwangtung Province has issued orders to the commander of the fleet stationed in the South of China, to prepare for war. This may, it suggests, be preparatory to acting on the defensive against French invasion, or on the aggressive as regards foreigners generally; and the outrage at Fatshan may be the first symptom of a general outbreak throughout the whole south of China, against the Christian religion and the detested foreigner."

The *China Mail* learns that war has been declared between Japan and COREA, and that "the preparations for active hostilities, on the part of the Japanese Government, which have been progressing rapidly for some months, have at last culminated. Prince Satsuma, who has been assigned to the command of the invading force, started for the Corea, with the first part of the expedition, on the 13th ulto. A stirring campaign is anticipated. The Japanese have been for some time engaged in putting their army and navy in good order and upon a war footing, and certainly now appear able to cope successfully with any Eastern power."

Editorial Selections.

THE AUDIENCE QUESTION.

IN the feeling of indignation at the Tientsin massacre, and in the outcry for justice on its perpetrators, other questions pending between us and the Chinese Government have slipped, for a time, out of notice. The fact of their existence, however, will be present in the minds of the Foreign Ministers in Peking, and probably influences both their conduct and that of the Chinese. Foremost among them is the Audience difficulty. Its solution was, we believe, postponed by common consent till the coming of age of the young Emperor; but the intention has been always entertained of asserting, sooner or later, the principle that Representatives of Foreign Powers in China shall be received as they would be at Western Courts, and on the same terms as the members of the Chinese Embassy were received, in the United States and Europe. The proposal of marriage by the Abyssinian Negus to Queen Victoria, was little less ridiculous than the Chinese Emperor's assumption of supremacy over nations which rank high above China, in everything that constitutes moral and material superiority. And it is admitted by those most intimate with Chinese politics, that our relations with the country can never be satisfactory until the principle has been, once for all, affirmed and recognised, that China is only one among other countries, and her Ruler only one among other Potentates. That the obstacles to such a recognition will be great, need not be disguised. We have Mr. Hart's word for it that, at the present moment, no Chinese Minister would be hardy enough to advise the Emperor to depart from the established Chinese ceremonial; and that, however anxious Wenseang and his three or four colleagues may be to keep the peace, they would probably lose office, influence, and life if, on the subject of audience, they dared to initiate a proposal to receive Foreign representatives as Mr. Burlingame and his colleagues were received at the Courts of Europe. And a suggestion was added, which has immense significance at the present time, which is in accordance with all previous experience of Chinese diplomacy, but which Western statesmen seem resolutely to ignore, when fresh occasions of dispute arise, that—"When the question opens, an attempt will possibly be made to prolong negotiations on the ceremonial to be observed, trusting to their interminable length to either gain time to mass troops round Peking, or to induce the Minister concerned to withdraw his demand." Had Mr. Hart been foreshadowing the course of negotiations in regard to the massacre of Tientsin, he could not have hit off more accurately the course the Chinese would follow, nor have forewarned the Foreign Ministers more clearly, against being deceived by the plausible platitudes in which Peking mandarins know so well how to indulge. More than three months ago, we expressed our conviction that all Tseng-kwo-fan would do, would be to

remove the Tientsin officials to-day, with a view to promote them hereafter; and that with this, and perhaps the execution of two or three mandarins, we should be told to consider the ends of justice satisfied. The result has gone far to prove the correctness of our surmise; and what has the Chinese Government done in the meantime, except try to gain time to mass troops around Peking? No doubt they think they may as well fight now as ever; and rebut the audience question, as well as other foreign demands, at a blow. It lies with Foreign Powers to prove to them their error; and to teach them that, if they wish forbearance, they must act with common sense and with justice.

FRENCH RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

THE feeling with which the recent reverses of the French has been received by the Chinese, was one of undisguised satisfaction. The dread of condign punishment for the misdeeds of the 21st June, has no doubt sat heavily on the minds not only of the Mandarins but of the people; and both one and other fancy that, in the losses experienced during the course of the campaign in Europe, they see the certainty of a postponement, and the probability of a certain escape, from the chastisement so justly merited. This hostile attitude towards the French is, however, apparently of recent growth, and seems difficult to account for, except as one of those passing moods which have, two or three times, even within the present century, led to the persecution or expulsion of the French Missionaries throughout the country. In 1843, when the English had just concluded a peace with China, after a war damaging in the last degree to that country, we find the French fawned on and petted; and, curiously, the very same reasons were alleged for this close intimacy then, as are now used to their detriment. Keying, the Imperial Commissioner at Canton in that year, when receiving the French Minister deputed to frame a commercial treaty, replied, "No, no; you have no trade with us; you are not a trading nation, but you are a grand nation; we understand one another, and shall be good friends." The practical proof that these were not altogether meant as empty words was afforded by the signature of a treaty considered more friendly than that with Great Britain, as well as by the issue of an Imperial proclamation, ordering the fullest toleration for the Christian religion. "As the religion of the Lord of Heaven exhorts people to virtue, it differs from other sects; and we therefore exempt the same from prohibitory regulations. What this time was asked ought entirely to be allowed." Nor was this testimony to the purity of the religion taught by the French Missionaries founded on ignorance of its tenets. On the contrary, these had been well known at Peking. Kanghi, the great ruler of the present dynasty, had himself had as a teacher the missionary Schaal. Ricci's influence during the close of the Ming dynasty is well known. In 1692 the

Board of Rites reported as follows, regarding the foreign missionaries. "They had seriously examined that which had reference to the Europeans who lived in China, and found that they merited attention and love for the signal services which they had rendered in civil and foreign wars, by their continued studies to produce useful and curious work, and by their just and sincere affection to the public good. Moreover, that the Europeans are very tranquil; that they do not excite troubles in the provinces; that they do not cause evil or commit any base action." It is true that, later in Kanghi's reign, the missionaries fell into disgrace, through internal dissensions, which at one time assumed so serious an aspect as to call for the interference of the Emperor, and which finally led to their expulsion, in the next reign. The first direct communication between France and China seems, however, to have been connected with missionaries. Louis XIV., on two occasions, sent Jesuit Missionaries as bearers of royal letters to Kanghi, with the avowed intention of teaching Western arts and doctrines. It is therefore strange that, at the present time, what has hitherto been claimed as a recommendation should be turned into an accusation. Did we know that at any time the interests of trade or traders were taken into account by the Chinese Government, we might be disposed to imagine that they had returned to one of their lucid intervals. But so far from this being the case, we have only too strong ground for the belief that commerce is as distasteful to the rulers of China, at the present day, as at any previous period of our intercourse. The Chinese theory of Government, as we point out elsewhere, is isolation of the population, with the intention of keeping it in a continual state of subjection. The masses whom we describe as struggling for existence with the beasts of the field, were hardly likely to be troublesome subjects, so long as they were prevented from communicating with one another; and to throw obstacles in the way of this inter-communication, is the great aim of Chinese statecraft. We therefore see no more reason for the Chinese objecting, in 1870, to France as a non-trading country, than for their embracing the French Minister in 1843, because his countrymen did not descend, like the English, to the vile path of commerce. The whole cry is simply the old attempt to blow hot and cold. France was in 1843 attempted to be played off against England, England in 1870 is to be placed in the same position.

CHINESE JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

ALTHOUGH the principle of never acting except on precedent is in some cases the result of too deep a study of history, it is well sometimes to cast a look backwards, and to compare the springs of action in the past with the manifestations of the present. It is thus that the early history of foreign intercourse with China, ere yet British guns had broken down the mad wall of exclusiveness with which the later governments of China had surrounded

themselves, may be made, at the present day, both interesting and instructive. China has not so changed, within the last half century, as to prevent us forming, from the experience of the past, a judgment as to the future, were external pressure removed. An occurrence in Canton in 1821, when a boat-woman, bargaining with a seaman of an American ship, accidentally fell over her sampan and was drowned, may have some slight interest, even at the present day, as an illustration of the general practice of magisterial functions by the *literati* of China. The results of appeals to the "Mixed Court" and other Chinese tribunals, where the presence of a foreign assessor tends in some degree to reduce to reason the actions of the native officers, have long been subjects of complaint. The constant incertitude as to the principles on which judgment should be founded; the want of any intelligent system of laws; the absence of reports; the presence of popular feeling, or the influence of powerful guilds or assemblies, all act and re-act on the mind of the magistrate, even supposing him to be of that unusual class who would disdain to be more directly influenced by pecuniary considerations. Thus it is that a Chinese magistrate, even if unhampered by any prejudice, can scarcely come at what would be considered a just decision. This evil is, however, aggravated by obsolete forms and injunctions. So gross are many of the punishments decreed, so absurd the formula, that, in place of executing them, subterfuge is had recourse to; unless, indeed, the accused should belong to that class who have no friends, and against whom is every man's hand.

Let us return, then, to 1821, and examine the case of homicide referred to, the mode of legal procedure and the results; and let us, then, compare it with our own times. A seaman, named Terranoria, was bargaining with a sampan woman for some fruit; he seems to have handed down to her, from the ship, a jar to receive the article; in filling it, the woman fell overboard her boat, was carried off by the current and drowned. A more simple case of accident could scarcely be conceived; we shall relate the Chinese mode of procedure.

The Pwanju-hien, urged by the relations of the woman, made a demand for the seaman; but the Captain properly refused compliance unless Howqua, as one of the principal Hong-merchants, pledged his word that he should be sent back safe, after the inquest. The Chih-sien then came on board and ordered the man to be put in irons. This was likewise refused. The Security-merchant of the ship and Linguist then fell on their knees before the magistrate. The Captain was called, and required to produce the seaman, which he did. The jar alleged to have killed the woman was laid before the prisoner, as was also a hat which it was said the woman wore at the time, and which had a hole made in it, apparently by the jar. The prisoner, when questioned, described the affair as set forth above, showing by signs how the accident had occurred. The Chih-sien expressed great irritation at this explanation. Howqua, who was present, and the ordinary

Linguist, were evidently either afraid or unwilling to translate fully the man's explanation. All efforts failed to have other witnesses for the defence; while, for the other side, but a woman and two children were produced. The woman happened to speak English, but she was not allowed to give her evidence in that language. Her evidence was interpreted as being that she saw the pretended assault committed. She had, however, previously stated to the Captain that she was inside her boat when the accident happened, but that she had afterwards seen the husband of the drowned woman take up the jar, and with it make a hole in the woman's hat. This was explained to the judge, but no notice was taken of it. He said the woman might have said so before, but that now she spoke the truth. The English Interpreter, Mr. Morrison, had previously been prevented from appearing for the prisoner, he being an Englishman, while the pretended offence had taken place on board an American ship. The Magistrate, finding that the Captain of the ship was resolute, silenced the Linguist speaking for the defence. He rose from his chair, stating that the affair was Heaven's business, and that if he had judged wrong he should answer for it in the future; he knew the man was guilty; he must be delivered up. He then left the ship, leaving a mob of Chinese on board, and the ship surrounded with war boats. Meanwhile, the trade of the Americans at Canton was put a stop to, and no business would be done.

Now, however, followed the most curious part of the story. The sailor, probably tired out of his life, and not knowing the ill faith of the Chinese authorities, a few days afterwards willingly surrendered himself. He was taken to Canton, and on the third day was strangled outside the city wall. No one was consulted in the trial, no witnesses called for the defence; his body was simply sent back to the American authorities, and the trade re-opened on the same day. The city authorities were not, however, disposed to allow the matter to rest here. So favourable an opportunity of demonstrating the superiority of Chinese civilisation was not likely to be lost; it was accordingly made the occasion of a proclamation. After reviewing the affair, it wound up with the salutary remarks:—"The Celestial Empire's kindness and favour to the weak is rich in an infinite degree; but the nation's dignity sternly demands respect, and cannot, because people are foreigners, extend clemency to them. Let the Hong merchants explain this official mandate, and persuade the foreigners to be warned by it, and themselves to be filled with reverence and awe, that each may ensure the safety of himself and his family."

It was only the other day that we saw the beginning of such a case amongst ourselves. Fortunately, times are somewhat altered since Terranoria gave himself up to the tender mercies of the Celestial Empire; enough, however, was shown to prove that the old heaven was still at work. It is to kindness like this, that European Gov-

ernments wish to relegate the lives and liberties of their subjects, and to such laws that a British Envoy, within twelve months past, gravely proposed that his nationals should submit, in case they desired further intercourse with the people of China. The reply to all such propositions seems to be very clear and simple. We do not seek to interfere with the peculiar institutions of the Celestial Empire. These, however, are so bad that even Chinese magistrates can scarcely be got to execute them on their own subjects; subterfuge, torture, and bribery take the place of common sense. The Government knows the whole system of administration is rotten, yet sooner than amend it, it prefers to encourage deception. This is really the incompatibility which, at the present moment, prevents the extension of intercourse between the peoples of the East and West. Whether the example set by the latter will yet have a tendency to react on the pile of falsehood known as the government of China, is one of those events hidden for the present by the dark veil of futurity.

THE DEFENCE OF SHANGHAI.

PEKING does not seem to be the only place where want of decision affects the interests of the foreign residents in China. After the energetic efforts made by the Shanghai community, in the formation of the various Volunteer Companies, we regret that we miss that vigour of action at the fountain-head, without which the good feeling of the individual members of the Corps will be of little avail.

With the exception of the work done in the first ten days of enthusiasm, the Defence Committee of the Municipal Council seems to have been content to rest on its oars, and to feel surprise at its temporary activity. In the first burst of energy which marked the calling together of the Volunteers, Snider Rifles were promised, and we have received and are thankful for them. But with this exception, the Committee have apparently done nothing. We have an Artillery Corps which has taken infinite pains to perfect itself in drill; but which would have no more powerful weapon of offence than ponies, had not public-spirited members of the community lent it four admirable guns, pending the acquisition by the Council of the weapons which it has promised. There may have been difficulty in deciding between the rival claims of the cannon which modern science has invented; and difficulty, perhaps, in getting those decided on. It is satisfactory to learn that two 12lb. howitzers have been at last ordered from Hongkong; but we cannot consider these are adequate armament for the strong Artillery Corps which has been formed; and we hope to learn that two other guns, of larger calibre, are to be added to the battery. Then, as for defences pure and simple, they have been talked of, we are aware, over and over again; but beyond the talking and the submission of various schemes, some no doubt foolish, and others in the present moment too extensive to be immediately put in practice, simply

nothing has been done. The Defence Committee in fact fears to incur responsibility, forgetting that, in emergency, responsibility should make the man. With the object of lessening this responsibility, we were witness to the calling of a special meeting of Rate-payers, to divide it with the members of the Committee. As, however, the regulations gave unfortunately no special power to call a meeting for a purpose never, certainly, expected to occur, the meeting was adjourned, *sine die*. Now the simple fact seems to be that, from the wording of the Regulations, a meeting may be called for any purpose connected with the Municipality; but whether its proceedings were legal or not, is liable to further discussion by a subsequent meeting of Treaty Consuls. The peace and good order of the Settlements is the highest care of the Council, and it is a question really not of kind but of degree, how far it is justified in proceeding with this object in view.

Everything tends to prove the wisdom of defensive measures, and the utter helplessness, to use no worse word, of the Chinese authorities to afford that protection without which trade in Shanghai must languish. It is not only the protection of our streets and residences which has become the necessity of the moment, though these are, of course, our first care; there is the further and more important one of holding the position already gained, of the great emporium of the Far East. If we are, in the Settlements, to be merely protected from the attacks of Chinese troops or robbers, by the erection of a few barricades at the heads of the streets; if all around is to be closed to our goods and our presence; if we are to be dependent on the acquiescence of the Chinese for the supply of our daily provision, we should have little to boast of in our position. The occupation of a quarter of a square mile of mud, on the banks of the Hwangpoo, would be little less a *de facto* imprisonment than the residence of the Dutch on the island of Decima. It may be that this will be the position that will be temporarily forced on us, in the event of hostilities with China; and it is in the highest degree necessary that we should be prepared to encounter it; but a little consideration will show that there is also ground for taking a wider view of the exigencies of the case. It is very important that our present property should be preserved from possible destruction, but it is also a matter of no less moment that our permanent interests should not be interfered with.

Our attitude with regard to the Chinese Government, in this matter, is very clear. It depends upon that body whether it should be a friendly one or the reverse; so far as we are concerned, we seek no defiance. We cannot, however, forget that, in Tientsin, in Nanking, in Tungechow, in Chinkiang, and, last, in Woosung, Government officials have declared their inability to protect foreign residents. No denial is given to the fact that its treaties with foreign powers entail this obligation, nor does it seemingly seek to evade the duty; it on the contrary pleads that, while desirous of doing all in its power, it is unfortunate-

ly prevented by circumstances from giving that effect to its good wishes which it would otherwise desire. We are not, at the present moment, desirous of cavilling at this statement of the position of affairs, but are, on the other hand, quite willing to take the Government at its word. We, however, hold that that Government, if unable to fulfil its own obligations towards us, should at least take what steps are yet in its power. We pointed out lately the use made of the revenue derived from foreign trade. We do not begrudge the Chinese Government that revenue; on the contrary, we are willing to acknowledge that the tariff, as a tariff, is moderate, and imposes no undue pressure on trade. We should moreover be the last to urge any measure which should have the semblance of confiscation. We cannot however forget that the most legitimate use of that revenue is to enable the Government to carry out its treaty stipulations; and we should, therefore, expect that the defence of the merchants, and the protection of the merchandise from which this revenue is derived, was the most natural use to make of the large sums daily levied in the open ports. Permanent works of defence, we opine, would never be made use of against the Government; but they would save us from the risk of sudden panics. We should, in any case, then be able to comprehend our position, and take measures accordingly. We cannot see any just reason why the Chinese Government, if in earnest in its expressions of willingness to protect, should object, in the presence of its own acknowledged inability to assist by other means, to pay over to the Defence Committee a stipulated sum, to be applied on protective engineering works.

OVER-POPULATION.

THE most difficult questions in political economy are, undoubtedly, those connected with the laws of population—when increase ceases to be a blessing, and what are the best means to prevent excessive multiplication, without affecting either the morality or the comfort of the governed. In fact, by what course of action the natural checks to over-population may be presented in such a form as to impose the least personal restraint on individuals.

It has been too frequently assumed that increase of population was the mark of a well-governed State, while its opposite, diminution, as surely pointed out some defect in the ruling powers. Comparing nations in precisely similar conditions together, such a law may seem to be satisfactorily proved; but when we extend our researches further, the strange anomaly, that excessive increase may be the direct result of ill government, forces itself on our minds. It will be sufficient to adduce two remarkable instances of this peculiar effect, taken from the two extremes of the Old World—China and Ireland. By over-population, in both cases, we mean the increase of the numbers of the people beyond the means of subsistence made use of by them; because, with respect to the possible means of

livelihood, which it is doubtful if any nation ever yet pressed upon them, it is certain that neither in one case or the other has that limit been even approached. Over-population then is to be looked upon as a comparative standard—the hunting grounds of the savage may be too thickly peopled with an average of five inhabitants to the square mile; the same soil may afterwards, with a different civilisation, support in plenty a population fifty times greater.

In the two instances adduced then, we mean, by over-population, such an increase of the inhabitants as to reduce the average standing of the individual, and to render a failure of the ordinary means of subsistence fatal to large portions of the population. Such a state had been attained in Ireland, in 1847, when disease in one single crop sufficed to produce the death, by actual starvation (to use so questionable a word), of thousands of the population, and to induce a pestilence fatal, directly, to probably many hundreds of thousands. Such a state had been attained in the north of China, previously to the outbreak of the Taiping rebellion; and such is, at present, the chronic state of large districts in the northern provinces, where, year after year, we hear the same tale of destitution, owing to the failure of crops, consequent on continual dry seasons. The permanent state of disaffection of the masses in Ireland, since 1848, may well be compared with the rebellions which, in China, have been constant since the reign of Tao Kwang, although, in the central and northern provinces, allayed in their intensity by the exhaustion consequent on the great Taiping movement, which may be said to have almost depopulated, either directly by the sword, or indirectly by famine and pestilence, at least three of the provinces of the empire.

As we have said, however, this over-population which has, in both countries, led to such disastrous results, may be the result of bad government. Population, in fact, may increase at a still greater actual ratio under certain forms of misgovernment, than under the best and wisest administration. Had Ireland, for instance, not had its industrial striving, in the seventeenth century, checked by the superior power of England, and had her inhabitants been free to cultivate what crops they desired, it is unlikely that, in the beginning of 1847, its population should have amounted to eight and a half millions. Had free intercommunication been encouraged or permitted in China, there is no reason to believe that the inhabitants would have settled down like ants, in the more fertile and easily cultivable districts, till man began at last to press on beast for means of subsistence. In Ireland, the spirit of improvement was repressed by a jealousy lest her progress in the arts should interfere with the manufactures of Great Britain. "Gentlemen," said King William III., in reply to the addresses of the Parliament of 1698, "I will do all that in me lies to discourage the woollen manufacture in Ireland." The royal word was kept in spirit as well as in letter; every obstruction was thrown in the way of production, not only of woollens but of all other goods; the cultivation of tobacco, for which the soil

and climate was proved suitable, was interdicted; even beer could not be brewed except under stringent regulations; so that at last the population, driven to the soil solely for support, and not even permitted to make a profitable use of its productions, increased till it actually hampered the ground. The social degradation of the people kept pace with their increasing numbers, so that, twenty years ago, the Irish peasant stood probably lower in the scale of humanity than any other section professing to be civilized.

In this respect, China may be said to offer an exact parallel. Though from different motives, the same opposition was offered to production, intercourse was practically forbidden, and each petty district was forced to depend on its own resources. The result was the same. Wherever favourable conditions were obtained, the one crop, rice, absorbed all the attention of the inhabitants; a surplussage would neither be made use of, nor got rid of by export to other markets; so the population, without thought for the future, went on, increased and multiplied, till no more food could be obtained from a soil worn out and exhausted by constant successions of the one product. A description of the agriculture of Ireland, written about the year 1830, will, changing potatoes for rice, apply exactly to the China of the present day. "In the wilds of Mayo, and throughout a great part of the west of Ireland, the cultivation of land is in so infantile a state, that the earth is rendered productive rather by the accumulation of labour, than by the assistance of skill or capital. Hence the crop of potatoes is everything; a crop cultivated chiefly with the spade. This system prevades, in some degree, every part of the island; on it depends the subsistence of the cultivator and his whole family. His wants indeed are few and easily supplied, else it would be impossible for him to subsist on such scanty means of support; but this circumstance occasions a habit of indolence which is attended with very bad effects." The population has, in the greater portion of China, settled down on the rice lands, which require little skill or capital to make them yield successive crops. There is no stimulus to exertion, in the knowledge that the excess of the crop can be profitably disposed of; nor is there any inducement to vary this monotony of the crop, by the prospect of meeting a ready sale for other products. On the contrary, the husbandman is shut out from the rest of the world; his wants are few because he knows not of others, nor if he knew of them has he means of indulgence. So he goes on from day to day, in the same dull round, happy so long as he can get his stomach swollen out with rice. His children are taught in the same manner, so that as long as the daily meal is procurable, the checks on population which exist elsewhere do not come into operation. He becomes careless and indolent, becomes not for the future, which excites in him no hope, and looks not back to the past with feelings of pleasure. His life in fact is little better than that of the beasts of burden with which, with the increasing pressure on the means of subsis-

tence, he has had to wage a struggle for existence.

While, however, such is the case in the low bottoms on the alluvial plains, where alone rice can be grown, it is remarkable that the greater portion of the interior of China, possessing a fairly rich soil, remains to the present day uncultivated. Human labour does not seem sufficient for breaking up the rolling plains of the interior; the introduction of cattle would be useless, as they require capital for their purchase and feeding, which can only be recouped by the presence of a market for the results of their labour. The absence of communication, the stringent rules against shipment, the practice of paying taxes in kind, all operate to prevent the profitable sale of surplus produce; so that it may be assumed that, as a marketable commodity, rice has no value in the interior of China. It is indeed sold in small quantities in the villages, but it may be said that, except along the Yangtze, and there only to a limited extent, there is no trade in the prime necessities of life. The result has been sketched out above. China is now in the rear rank of nations. Her population, actually small for her vast extent, is yet excessive for the amount she produces. It is little wonder that decay is stamped on everything within the limits of the Flowery Land.

Outports.

TIENTSIN.

I expect the community will appeal to the Consul next week, to know what is to be done for our protection during the three months when we shall be frozen in by ice. Of course he will forward the appeal for troops to H. M. Chargé d'Affaires. This will throw the entire responsibility upon Mr. Wade's shoulders, and I imagine that he can hardly avoid requiring soldiers from India. I am glad that the Foreign Residents of Newchwang have taken the same course of action, but with what results I have not heard. Unless we have a strong force here during winter, I believe it would be madness to remain. And once they get us clear away, the Chinese would not let us return without a war.

There is a general conviction that the French troops who are spoken of, will not be allowed to land. Li-hung-chang has at last arrived, to a certainty; and he has brought a great number of military mandarins with him. Liu, one of the great generals, has been down to the Taku Forts, to see that all things are in order. Foreigners who have been through the Forts, within the last fortnight, report that all the guns are in position, and an abundance of shot and shell in store. Provisions are also laid up, ready for war. I have been very sceptical about the great numbers of Chinese soldiers said to be in and around the city; but I have been convinced, within the last few days, that 20,000 or 30,000 men could be under arms in twelve hours, within the city walls. There is abundant proof that the neighbouring towns are filled with soldiers, kept out of view of foreigners, just to avoid exciting suspicion. That the Chinese will fight before they will yield up the guilty officials, seems manifest enough. Cheng-kwo-jui has been lately to Tientsin, but has returned to Peking. Nothing has yet been done towards punishing the guilty. In contrast to the way in which the massacre has been dealt with, I would place official action in a recent robbery case. On Monday last, several soldiers broke into a

native bank in the city, stole about \$2,000, wounded three men, and killed one. The thieves were speedily caught, and in two days were put to death. Then again, at the assassination of Ma, the Viceroy of Nanking, there are the profoundest expressions of Imperial regret; but a foreign official can be butchered, and a whole foreign community slaughtered, in the most diabolical and coldblooded way, as well as the vilest indignities and unutterable atrocities heaped upon the helpless ladies, while not a word of regret is heard from a single Mandarin or from the throne; and the apparent activity of the officials, in capturing and trying the fiends by whom the outrage was perpetrated, seems to be a huge farce and nothing more.

FOOCHOW.

Since the memorable 21st day of June 1870, it has fallen to our lot to read and comment upon the many letters of condolence, conveyed from the various outports, to the French Consuls and Roman Catholic Missionaries, for the atrocious murders committed on that day; but no such letter, I regret to say, has yet emanated from Foochow. Nevertheless there has been a tacit sympathy.

A little more than three months having elapsed since that horrible tragedy was perpetrated, the circumstances of the times have at last stimulated our community to ask for protection, which they have done by petitioning, "That a British gunboat shall be permanently stationed here." The request has been made through the British Consul to the Admiral; and the universal prayer is that it may be complied with.

At the present moment, there is a gunboat at the Pagoda Anchorage; and no doubt there ought to be one always, considering the amount of floating property stationed there, but even that is little if any protection to the merchants and Banks in Nantai. It has been currently reported that the 28th of September 1870 was appointed for a repetition of the Tientsin massacre at this port; but, luckily, nothing of the kind has yet happened, and the mandarins have declared their ignorance of such an intention on the part of their subordinates. Query, were they cognisant of the fact, could they, or rather would they, prevent it? "Angels and Ministers of Grace defend us" if the mob do attempt an attack, for it will be little use then to look to the mandarins. To show that there is no ill-feeling betwixt us and the natives, most of us have availed ourselves of the present opportunity of purchasing either a Snider or a Sharp's Rifle (with the Commissioner's permission), to be ready in case of need; but as yet no Corps has been formed, nor is there likely to be one, owing to the number of cliques in this little place. Some of our worthy missionaries have already been advised, by their native converts, to quit the city for the present; whether they will do so or not remains to be seen. One gentleman has already declared to his friends that he will not leave, in spite of all threats, as he knows he is fighting in a good cause, and should he be killed, he will have the satisfaction to know that he died "at his post." Speaking individually, rather than remain at my present "post" single handed against an infuriated mob of Celestials, I would prefer to seek a change of air.

It is scarcely possible for a person who has not been here, to form an idea of the relative positions of the Foreign Settlement and the Anchorage at this Port; but to those who may imagine that a gunboat at the Anchorage is sufficient guarantee for the peaceful attitude of natives towards foreigners residing in the Settlement, I will merely say, they are labouring under delusion. Certainly there is water betwixt the two places at all times; but so little of it that it is only possible during the high

spring tides for a vessel of 9 or 10 feet draught to scrape her way up or down, under the guidance of an experienced native pilot.

On Saturday last, it commenced to blow heavily from the N. E. and the gale continued over Sunday. There was no casualty among the Shipping at the Anchorage, but it is reported that the British barque *Alice Thompson*, which was anchored under the White Dogs when the gale commenced, lost two anchors and chains. When last seen she was being blown down the Formosa Channel rapidly. The destination of this vessel was Shanghai. Late arrivals report heavy weather and loss of sails.

September 28th, 1870.

CANTON.

An outrage—the first of an unknown series—was committed at Fatshan, near Canton, on the evening of the 21st. It appears that for months past the native Christians at Canton and Fatshan have been erecting a Chapel; the work originated with them, and has, throughout its course, been unaided by Foreigners. On the completion of the edifice, it was determined to have an opening ceremony on a grand scale, and several Protestant Missionaries and native converts were invited to attend. Fortunately only one foreigner, the Reverend J. Chalmers, was able to be present, and to his early return to Canton he probably owes his life. He left Fatshan immediately the ceremony of opening the Chapel had been performed, and refused to remain for some festivities appointed to take place in the evening. At about 6 p.m. the mob, which had often expressed its intention of destroying the building when finished, collected about the doors, and openly declared that improprieties were being committed within the Chapel. The native assistant denied the charges as eloquently as circumstances would admit, and endeavoured to cool the growing excitement; with the usual success, however, for in an hour the building had been burst into, sacked, and burned. The converts made good their escape, and no loss of life occurred, though several ugly wounds were received. The property was entirely Chinese, and no foreigner was injured, so that it is a matter in which the Consuls will have difficulty in taking action. Fatshan is noted for its opposition to the encroachments of Missionaries, and the representative of the Wesleyan Mission at that place has for some time past found it expedient to dwell there more in spirit than in the flesh. The effects of this outrage on the Canton people have not yet shewn themselves in an obnoxious form; perhaps the almost certain impunity of the Fatshan savages will fire the mine in Canton.

One or two further particulars have just been received. It seems that one of the native assistants, when the disturbance commenced, went to the Yamun and obtained the imposing escort of a couple of constables. These worthies, however, on arrival at the scene of the strife, complacently looked on and withheld even the slightest remonstrance. The head native preacher quietly walked out of a back door and through the crowd, escaping unhurt. One significant feature was that the Fire Brigade was turned out in force, and took energetic measures to preserve the neighboring houses from damage, while not a finger was lifted to save the chapel from destruction. It is said that Mr. Robertson faithfully takes up the cue given by the great Negation at Peking; and blame is freely given to foreigners, for trying to excite the passions of the good Chinese.—(China Mail.)

Public Meetings.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

Minutes of a meeting held at the British Consulate Shanghai, on Wednesday the 28th September, for the purpose of re-organising the Sailors' Home upon a new basis, at the expiration of the present lease.

F. B. Johnson, Esq., and A. A. Hayes, Jr., Esq., presented themselves as delegates from the shareholders of the present Home property; and declared that they were authorised to form part of a Working Committee, to conduct the Home upon a new basis which had the approval of the majority of the scrip-holders, whenever the existing lease should expire.

Mr. JOHNSON then proposed that H. B. M.'s Consul be invited to become Chairman of the Working Committee, and that the following gentlemen be likewise invited to act with himself and Mr. Hayes, as members active and honorary, namely:

The Secretary of the Municipal Council.
The Secretary of the Home.

Honorary Members.

The Senior British Naval Officer.

The Consular Chaplain.

The Seamen's Chaplain.

The Medical Officer of the Home.

The following gentlemen thereupon signed a resolution, proposed by Mr. Johnson and seconded by Mr. Hayes, constituting themselves members of the Working Committee of the new Home, upon the basis accepted by the shareholders, namely:

W. H. MEDHURST, Chairman.

F. B. JOHNSON, } Delegates.

A. A. HAYES, Jr. }

E. W. SYLE, Honry. Member.

Mr. W. H. Tapp read two notes from A. J. Johnston, Secretary to the Municipal Council, expressing his willingness to act upon the Committee, and excusing himself from attending the meeting on account of a temporary indisposition.

Mr. Tapp was requested to read to the meeting his scheme as submitted to, and accepted by, the shareholders.

[We have not space to reproduce this document in full; but the following sketch will be sufficient explain it. The preface to the Constitution embodied in this scheme says:—"The re-establishment of the Institution has been undertaken with a view of providing seamen with board and lodging and the comforts of a home, at a much less cost than elsewhere, to protect them from imposition and extortion, and generally to promote their welfare." The scheme has the merit of not only doing this more economically than hitherto, but, under a reduced rental and the prospect of a smaller average of inmates, due to the place taken in the China trade by steamers over sailing vessels, it has the further merit of continuing the self-paying character of the Home. The sum of \$120 per mensem has been fixed as rental, and the management, as at present, is to be in the hands of a superintendent, who is controlled by powers vested in a Working Committee. Mr. Bowen, for many years connected with the Home, has, we believe, accepted a lease for one year, under a cautionary guarantee of \$1,000 for its fulfilment; and binds himself by an agreement in which working details are minutely entered into. In such important matters as the virtualising of the Home, it is insured that supplies shall be received through public tender which must be approved by the Working Committee. The keeping of accounts is carefully provided for, on a system drawn up and to be worked under the supervision of the Secretary. Returns are to be made quarterly to the Committee, and again the audited accounts are to be submitted, together with a report, half yearly, to a public meeting. A set of rules are drawn up; and are, together with the constitution, to be printed

for general use. The rules cover, generally, matters connected with the comfort and good order of the boarders in the institution, define limits and state prohibitions, regulate hours, scale of dietary, rates and charges. The latter will be best shown by a brief extract:—

"Seamen will have to pay 86 cents per day (or \$6 per week) and a guarantee fee of two dollars, which will provide them with a bed, three meals, medical attendance and washing to the extent of six pieces per man per week. Officers will have to pay one dollar forty and three cents per day (or dollars ten per week) and a guarantee fee of two dollars, which will provide them with a bed and bedding, three meals, a pint of beer or claret, per diem, medical attendance, and washing to the extent of ten pieces each week.

"Breakfast, at 8 A.M., coffee or tea, bread and butter, meat, curry or fish. Dinner, at half past 1 P.M., soup, meat, bread, vegetables and pudding, to be varied with pies, hashes, fish, etc. Supper, at 6 P.M., coffee or tea, cold meat, bread and butter. Coffee or tea extra will be served out at 6 A.M., in summer, and 7 A.M., in winter.

"Advance notes will be cashed by the Superintendent, on behalf of the Home, at the rate of twenty-five cents the pound sterling."

In addition to the rent of the Home, the shareholders are in future to benefit by the lease of a piece of waste foreshore in front. In letting this, however, care has been taken not to curtail the space which might be used for exercise, nor to hinder, by the erection, in proximity to it, of any building which should overtop the verandah of the Home, the free passage of the refreshing southerly breeze.

The following is an estimate of the approximate monthly receipts and disbursements:—

RECEIPTS.

Board and Lodging of 40 men	
at \$6 per week	960.00
Board and Lodging of 4 officers	
at \$10 per week	160.00
Guarantee fee of 44 persons at	
\$2 each	88.00
Profit on Cashing Advance Notes	20.00
" " Bar	10.00
Refund by Seamen of Sampan	
hire	10.00
Total	\$1248.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	\$350.00
Rent	120.00
Estimated Cost of Food etc., to	
be contracted for	530.00
Probable balance in favour of	
Home	248.00
Total	\$1248.00

Mr. HAYES proposed, seconded by Mr. JOHNSON,

That, in terms of the scheme submitted by Mr. Tapp to the shareholders and accepted by them, Mr. Edward Eustace Bowen be appointed Superintendent of the Home, and that an agreement in accordance therewith be forthwith drawn up, to be signed by himself and the Chairman of the Working Committee.

Carried unanimously. Mr. JOHNSON next proposed

That the schedule of working expenses and detailed rules for internal government, etc., attached to the scheme, be accepted as a basis for the future proceedings of the Committee.

Mr. SYLE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A conversation ensued as to the appointment of a Secretary, and it was decided to let the matter lie over until the expiry of the time for which the Home is to be in the hands of the present Superintendent, when those of the Working Committee in Shanghai could make their own arrangements.

The proceedings closed with a hearty expression, on the part of Messrs. Johnson and Hayes, of the acknowledgments due to Mr. Tapp for the service he had rendered to all parties concerned, in drawing up the new scheme.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 26th Sept. 1870.

G. B. DIXWELL, Esq., *Chairman*.
J. G. PURDON, Esq., *Vice-Chairman*.
S. J. G. JELlicoe, Esq.
W. REME, Esq.
T. PROBST, Esq.
D. REID, Esq.

ALEX. J. JOHNSTON, *Secretary*.

A report from the Defence Committee was received, read, and ordered to be inserted in the minutes.

REPORT OF THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Your Committee have the pleasure to place before you a resumé of proceedings since their last report.

Armament.—The armament of the Infantry Companies has been changed, the Enfield Rifles having been replaced by Sniders.

Every Snider Rifle has been carefully examined and passed by experts, before being purchased.

The Enfield Rifles, so obligingly lent to your Committee by Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co., have been cleaned, repacked, &c., and now await the convenience of that firm, to remove them from the Municipal Armory.

The Cavalry have sent to Calcutta for swords.

The Artillery continue to use the breech-loading field guns courteously lent by Mr. Telgö.

An indent has been made on the Hongkong Military Authorities for two 12-pounder Howitzers, complete for field service.

Ammunition.—A sufficient supply of sound good Snider ball ammunition is on hand. Arrangements have been effected for a periodical supply.

Members of the Volunteer Corps can purchase ball cartridge for private practice from the Municipal Stores.

Ball ammunition has been served out for each member of the Infantry Corps, under special conditions.

Blank cartridge has been obtained, and is issued as required. A further quantity may shortly be expected from Hongkong.

The Artillery have an ample supply of all necessary munitions to meet any sudden call.

Home Guard.—The Committee of the Home Guard have called on your Committee to supply them with a nominal return of the members enrolled in the various Corps, "so as to be enabled to canvass the Settlements for recruits to the Home Guard." So soon as the necessary information is received by your Committee it will be handed to the Home Guard Committee.

Drill Instructor.—Your Committee have applied to H. E. Major-General Whitfield, Commanding H. M.'s Forces, to be allowed to retain, for a further period of three months, the services of Sergeant Chapman as Drill Instructor to the Infantry Companies.

Executive Duties.—Your Committee, owning the necessity that existed for the Military duties of the Corps being placed under one head, recommended the establishment of the office of Adjutant-General, to which post the Chairman of the Council has appointed Capt. Brewer.

Firing of Guns in the Harbour.—Your Committee have been in communication with the Harbour-master, and have solicited his co-operation in enforcing the existing rule in the Harbour Regulations, which prohibits merchant vessels firing off guns, rockets, &c., while within the limits of the port.

The Variations in Companies. since your Committee's last report, have been as follows. Resignation of Captain Maclean as Commanding Officer of the Volunteers; of Capt. Thorne, Captain Commandant of the Shanghai Fire Brigade; of Capt. Groom of command of the

Mih-ho-long Company; Capt. Frazer and Lieut. McMillan of No. 1 Fire Company, on its being disbanded.

These resignations your Committee have accepted with regret; and take this opportunity of tendering to the above gentlemen the thanks of the Council, for the valuable services they have rendered the community, while holding the respective offices they have just vacated.

Capt. Rice has been elected Captain of the Mih-ho-long Company, vice Groom; and Mr. McKenzie Lieutenant, vice Rice promoted.

In conclusion, your Committee have great pleasure in calling attention to the creditable appearance the Volunteers present at their weekly parades on the Race Course. The greatest credit is due to the officers and men, for the very satisfactory progress they have made towards the desired efficiency.

The following Report on the Drainage of the Settlements, from the Public Works Committee, was received, read, and ordered to be inserted in the minutes.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

In compliance with the resolution passed at the last rate-payers' meeting, your Committee now submit the following report (A) of the Municipal Engineer, Mr. E. H. Oliver, dated May 19th, 1870; and scheme under which the present system of drainage has been conducted, and under which it is proposed to continue until the whole Settlement is effectively drained.

As operations connected with drains could not be carried on before cool weather, your Committee considered the intervening time would be well occupied by collating all the schemes, reports, minutes etc., regarding drainage of the Settlement since it was first contemplated in 1862. They now hand the result with this report; and would add that the compilation has been made chiefly to serve for future reference, and not because it was necessary as an explanation of the plan of drainage at present pursued, as that is very fully set forth in the Municipal Engineer's report above alluded to, and in his notes (C) of 21st March 1868; which, as you will perceive by reference to them, amount to this: that the original scheme of Mr. Carlisle was condemned by his successor Mr. Clark (and also by Mr. Oliver) who proposed another scheme, the "arterial," but this, owing to the necessity it involved of abandoning the sewers then already laid, which had cost so much, and causing an immense further outlay, was not sanctioned. The only alternative then Mr. Oliver, who succeeded Mr. Clark, had, was to utilize those drains as far as possible, and to proceed on a system of laying large main drains through the principal streets running N. and S., having a fall from the centre—say Kiukiang Road—each way to the Soochow and Yang-king-yang Creeks, and, connected with them, smaller drains in the streets running E. and W. The drains running N. and S. would have to be relaid in great part to give them the necessary fall, and the few that existed in the other streets (E. and W.) would in nearly every instance have to be newly built to accommodate them to the main drains.

This scheme, the most practicable, effective, and cheapest, was adopted by the then Council, and has been carried out by successive Councils until all the main drains are completed except that in Szechuen Road, and a small portion of the Hoopoh Road, which are the ones to be finished this year. The plan so far has worked well, the drains are effective, keep clean, as on examination little or no deposit is found in them, and after the remaining drains are completed, the flushing of the whole of those N. and S. will be possible, should it be necessary; but with the inclination they will have, and the rain water expected to be carried through them when the houses are properly gutted, it is supposed they will not require flushing, or at all events but seldom. (See note (D) in the "Memorandum" regarding flushing by tides.)

Wherever it is possible drain-pipes should be used for the E. and W. streets, but your Committee strongly recommend brick drains in the streets in the closely built portions of the town.

A plan of the drains, showing those completed, those proposed, the present defective

ones, high and low water mark, and also an estimate (B) of the cost of the subsidiary drains, are appended.

Your Committee have no better practicable plan to recommend than the one in operation, and, unless a more desirable one is submitted from other parties, they beg to be authorized as soon as possible to proceed with the work, as it is essential the thorough drainage of the Settlement should be accomplished without unnecessary delay.

REPORT BY MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the drainage of the English Settlement, I beg to hand you the following memoranda.

In 1865, Mr. Clark, your late Engineer, estimated the cost of a complete and efficient scheme of drainage at over Tls. 250,000, totally condemning the system then in existence—(see his report, embodied in the Municipal Council Report of 1864-65.) At that time Tls. 65,000 had been spent by Mr. Clark's predecessors. Taking this into consideration, it was then determined by the Council to utilize, as far as possible, the drains then existing, and to abandon any idea of a new system, on account of the great outlay required.

The practice was then commenced of digging out the deposit in the sewers every year, but this was found to be ineffective, very expensive, and dangerous to the public health.

On 21st March, 1868, at the request of the Public Works Committee, I reported as published on pages 6 and 7 of estimate for 1867-68, stating "As the adoption of a new system would require the total abandonment of the present sewers, and necessitate a large expenditure, it appears to me that the only course to be pursued is to endeavour to utilize the existing drains as far as practicable," and recommending that the defective gradients in the main sewers be relaid, giving a fall north and south from, say, the Kiukiang Road, as shown on plan A (made 21st March, 1868), the drains then existing being marked red and the portions proposed to be relaid colored green; and that the drains be periodically flushed by means of a proposed reservoir. This system was adopted, with the exception of the reservoir, scheme (which was thrown out at the Land-renters' meeting). I then, to avoid as much as possible the necessity of flushing, recommended the sewers to be made of a longer size (than I contemplated, in case the reservoir had been carried out), thus necessitating a larger expenditure than I estimated in report mentioned above.

Defective portions as shown on plan B, colored dark red, have been relaid, there only remaining the Szechuen Road sewer, and small portions of the Hoopoh and Honan Road sewers to be done to complete the main sewers.

The Szechuen sewer as shown on plan A, is very defective. In its present form, with undulating gradients, it creates reservoirs of stagnant filth from the Canton Road to the Kiukiang Road, and from about 100 yards north of the Nanjing Road to the Peking Road.

Before any additional drainage east and west, as shown on plan B, is commenced, it is very important that the gradients of the main sewers should be made as accurate as possible.

I am glad to report that the relaid sewers have, up to the present time, answered extremely well, and I think will still further be improved if the Council carry out the bye-law (XIV) new regulations, making it compulsory to provide guttering along house eaves abutting on public thoroughfares, having down-pipes connected with the sewers.

As requested, I send herewith a Schedule of main sewers, showing, so far as I can ascertain, under whom constructed, lengths, gradients, shapes, sizes and cost. I also send plans numbered 1 to 10 referred to in schedule.

On plan B I have shown the subsidiary drains, those marked blue being in good working order, and those dotted blue defective. Positions of proposed drain pipes colored yellow.

In conclusion I beg to state that I shall be only too happy to explain any doubtful points to any one requiring information.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. OLIVER,
Engineer, Municipal Council.

Note.—The Plans referred to in the foregoing report, lie open to public inspection at the Council Room, 15, Honan Road.

Mr. Oliver, the Council's Engineer, estimates the cost of completing the present system of drains, to be as follows:—

Completing main drains—Hoo-poh and Szechuen Roads, as per Budget Tls. 15,000
 Drain-pipes and brick drains, for all the main roads running East and West, not at present drained, about 2,640 chang „ 39,600
 Tls. 54,600

Note.—Of the above sum, Tls. 18,000 has been appropriated by the Rate-payers, leaving a balance of Tls. 36,600 to be divided over future years.

Correspondence.

THE DEFENCE OF SHANGHAI.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I was glad to see your article calling for more energetic action in regard to our defences. There is always difference of opinion, wherever three men are gathered together; so it is not likely that the Residents of Shanghai should be unanimous as to the course to be adopted at the present crisis. There always have been and always will be men who pooh-pooh warnings of danger, and who stigmatise as alarmists those who attach more importance to the signs of the times than they do themselves. The day when any particular set of opinions could be pronounced dogmatically correct, has passed; so we must admit that either view in the present case may be right. The only way of arriving at a decision is by choosing the least evil—expense or helplessness. Shall we spend a few dollars to guard against a danger which may possibly never arise, and which the expenditure would certainly tend to prevent; or shall we, for the sake of saving a few dollars, leave property worth many millions, so exposed to danger as to tempt attack?

I, for one, vote for outlay; but I am not at all prepared to advocate extravagant schemes. These may be very well for a large garrison of regular troops; but we have none such. Our object must be to do the best with the materials at our command; and one or two measures suggest themselves to me as so simple, that I wonder the Council hesitate to carry them out; leaving broader schemes to be discussed, on paper or in popular assembly, at the will of our local Vaubans.

It seems to me that, in your anxiety to give the Council fair credit for the difficulties which front them, you have rather over-estimated these. If many thousand taels were in question, they might hesitate as to taking a step whose scrupulous legality might be disputed. But, I am assured that one measure of defence, which commends itself to all—the reconstruction of a breastwork along the Defence ditch—would cost only Tls. 150! All parties, I believe, would consent to this outlay; and all agree that it is a desirable measure, in itself, however much some may wish to expand the scheme. We are constantly assured that attack—if attack come—will be from without; the susceptibility, therefore, of the Chinese residents and officials could not be wounded by a work directed solely against outsiders. If, however, any political or financial molehill obstruct the path of the Defence Committee, let the Tls. 150 be raised by a half-dollar subscription; and the work be done by a private individual. I don't see why I shouldn't dig out a ditch and build a wall, if the whim seizes me; nor who is to interfere with my act, unless the owners of the property alongside it—who would in this case surely not offer opposition. Even if it turn out afterwards, that the political compass has been wrongly read; that the danger really exists in our midst, and that the earthwork was useless, Tls. 150 will have been no great waste—compared

to the value of the work, if it is ever wanted. 500 Sniders behind that breastwork would keep up a very nasty fire indeed, with little danger to the defenders. 500 men in the open, opposed to 10,000, would look rather a small force, and might certainly expect to have their number reduced.

Let us delay and debate over big schemes by all means, if necessary. But there can't be much need for delay about an outlay of Tls. 150 on such an obvious advantage.

Yours truly,
S.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Your correspondent "S" has acted wisely in reviving the question of works of defence. Altogether independent of our present relations with the Government of China, it is advisable that we should be guarded against the possibility of sudden attacks, or at all events should feel strong enough to remain uninfluenced by sudden panics. The proposition offered by "S," of forming a breastwork along Defence Creek, has in it some points to recommend it, but alone it would be found of little or perhaps no value. If "S" wishes to know the military reasons for this opinion, I shall be happy to tell them at any time; meanwhile it is perhaps as well that they should not be published. The cost of the work would not greatly exceed "S's" estimate, assuming that each running foot would contain two cubic yards—the very least amount of earth that would be found effective. There are, however, other works of defence more pressing than that proposed by "S," as the flank of the Settlement would be still left open in case of an attack. We all know how angry the Chinese at Amoy were at the British troops attacking their batteries in rear, in place of marching up to the guns; they might in return imitate the dastardly conduct of the British on that occasion, and refuse to be shot down from "S's" breastwork.

Yours truly,
K.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—"K." upon "S." was not altogether a successful shot—well intended, but missed the pocket. The hint of the possession of the military knowledge that could demonstrate the inutilty of a breastwork in an exposed position, unless something else were done somewhere else, and the mysterious hiding of that knowledge—is tantalizing; though it is perhaps assuring to know we have one among us with sufficient ability to furnish reasons for an opinion that any one work, in the defence of a place as large as Shanghai, is of little value alone! "S." never intended to be understood that he looked upon the breastwork as the "be-all and the end-all."

"K." however gives us a little glimpse into his reasons—which he does not like, for fear of the awful consequences, to publish—when he refers to the "flank"—and a "rear attack." It does not seem to occur to him that, if there is no defence in the front, the Chinese will not need to make a rear attack; but if there is a breastwork in front, it allows many more free to repel an attack in flank or rear. "S." might well retort—if the flank is defended "the front will be open in case of an attack." Surely it takes no military knowledge to see that the fewer points left open the better, and if defence works cannot be placed wherever they are desirable, that is no reason for not having them where they can readily be put.

As to "Philopolenico's idea," Suppose Sun-kong, or other places, sent down 50,000 instead of 10,000, and that the 50,000 declined to be met in the "open"—but spread, and took us front, flanks, and rear, is he such a lover of the science that

he prefers to be sent to glory by a hundred (that's the proportion) invaders, to sending 100 of them to Hades, from behind a mud bank? K.'s scientific blood would boil at such raw tactics.

As you seem to be hearing from all the alphabet, I am,

Yours truly,
O. K.

Shanghai, September 30th.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—“O. K.” may be a wise man, but what would he think of the householder who, in order to protect his house against burglars, iron-plated his doors and left his windows open?

Yours &c.,
K.

(That is hardly the point. The question rather is, what would K. think of a man, able to shelter himself behind a wall from a north wind and driving sleet, but who preferred to remain in the open because the wind might change, and he had not shelter all round. Ed.)

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

September 30th, 1870.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.
R. v. W. HARGREAVES.

The information was laid by Melville Mitchell Walker, of Shanghai, Agent for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in respect that the above-mentioned William Hargreaves, having been entrusted by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, as agent or warehouseman of the said Bank, with certain goods and merchandise, forming the security for advances of money made to one R. F. Thorburn, for safe custody, did, in or about the months of July, August, September 1869, and January 1870, without any authority from the said Bank, and in violation of good faith, and contrary to the purpose for which such goods and merchandise were entrusted to him, convert the same, or the proceeds thereof, to his own use and benefit, or the use or benefit of some person other than the said Bank.

Mr. KENNIE said he appeared for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in this case. The Bank, unfortunately, was, for the time being, deprived of the services of Mr. Robinson, and he had been requested to bring before the Court a statement of the two charges to be brought against the defendant. The Bank, in point of fact, charged the defendant with having committed very grievous frauds on them. They alleged that these frauds were numerous, and extended over a considerable time, but they only proposed to bring forward two of them. These were brought forward under two sections of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., c. 96. The first was the 75th section, which was as follows:—

“Whoever, having been intrusted, either solely, or jointly with any other person, as a banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or other agent, with any money or security for the payment of money, with any direction in writing to apply, pay, or deliver such money or security or any part thereof respectively, or the proceeds of such security, for any purpose, or to any person specified in such direction, shall, in violation of good faith, and contrary to the terms of such direction, in anywise convert to his own use or benefit, or the use or benefit of any person other than the person by whom he shall have been so intrusted, such money, security, or proceeds, or any part thereof respectively;—and whosoever, having been intrusted, either solely, or jointly with any other person, as a banker, merchant, broker, attorney or other agent, with any chattel or valuable security, or any power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any share or interest in any public stock or fund, whether of the United Kingdom, or of any part thereof, or of any foreign state, or in any stock or fund of any body corporate, company, or society, for safe custody, or for any special purpose, without any authority to sell negotiate, transfer, pledge, or in any manner convert to his own use or benefit, or the use

or benefit of any person by whom he shall have been so instructed, such chattel or security, or the proceeds of the same, or any part thereof, or the share or interest in the stock or fund to which such power of attorney shall relate, or any part thereof,—shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than three years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement."

The 76th section read in this way:—

"Whosoever, being a banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or agent, and being intrusted, either solely, or jointly with any other person, with the property of any other person for safe custody, shall, with intent to defraud, sell, negotiate, transfer, pledge, or in any manner convert or appropriate the same, or any part thereof to or for his own use or benefit, or the use or benefit of any person other than the person by whom he was so intrusted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to any of the punishments which the Court may award as herein-before last mentioned."

The charge was preferred under these two sections, and it was in fact a charge of embezzlement of the property of the Bank. The defendant, he should state, had been, for about three years, managing the business of Mr. R. F. Thorburn, and had been signing his name under a power of attorney. On the 7th of August 1869 defendant obtained, from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, a loan of sixteen thousand taels to Mr. R. F. Thorburn. To show how this loan was obtained, however, he must go further back. It appeared that earlier in the year certain drafts had been drawn on Mr. Thorburn, from England, and had been purchased by the Bank, part of the security being twenty cases of worsted crape lastings. These drafts fell due on the 7th of August, and on the 5th of that month the defendant went to the Bank, and informed the Manager that he wanted to retire them, and gave a check against his own private account for that purpose. This was immediately before the departure of the mail, but he said he should require a loan on the same goods, and said he would still leave with the Bank the godown orders for these goods. He subsequently applied for and obtained a loan of Tls. 16,000, and on the 17th of August, he wrote a letter to the Bank, giving the terms on which he held the goods—as agent in trust for the Bank—which letter would be handed in. On the 29th of June, 1869, a correspondence had also passed between the defendant and the Bank, defining the terms on which he should hold goods for them, for advances. The 20 cases of goods were, amongst other securities, deposited with Mr. Hargreaves for safe keeping. On the 24th of June, however, the defendant had sold, and given godown orders for the delivery of six of these cases; and on the 23rd of July, he sold the remaining fourteen cases. This was done without the authority or knowledge of the Bank, and the proceeds never came into their hands. The second charge was one which related to a loan obtained by Mr. Hargreaves on the 29th of July 1869. This loan, he should say, was obtained by Mr. Hargreaves on behalf of Mr. Thorburn. It was for Tls. 5,877 or thereabouts, and was obtained upon the security of 90 bales of goods then on their way to Shanghai. Of this, 50 bales were Shirtings and 40 T-Cloths. When the ship arrived, which she did about the 30th of August, the B/L were given to the defendant to enable him to clear, land, and warehouse the goods. In a letter dated the 30th September, the defendant wrote to the Bank that this had been done. The goods were subsequently sold without the knowledge, and in opposition to the directions, of the Bank, and the proceeds were not accounted for. These were the cases which he would now proceed to prove by the evidence of the Manager of the Bank, as well as by documents and letters.

The following evidence was then heard:—

M. M. WALKER, sworn, said—I am Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. During the past year there have been business transactions between my Bank and Mr. Thorburn and Mr. Hargreaves. In those transactions I have had to treat with Mr. Hargreaves only. The transactions have been the

usual Bankers' transactions, advancing money on goods, and collecting money which had been advanced on goods, in London. When goods have been advanced on in London, I have taken and kept the documents until the goods arrived. On the arrival of the ship, Mr. Hargreaves landed these goods, and stored them in his godowns, and gave us his godown order for our benefit. In such matters I treated with Mr. Hargreaves as our warehouseman. Up to the 29th June, my verbal instructions to Mr. Hargreaves were, that no goods were to leave his godown, until Sycee or approved Bank orders had been paid to the Bank; further, that no goods were to be transhipped until my authority had been obtained. On or about the 29th June, I wrote a letter to Mr. Hargreaves. I received the following reply:—

Shanghai, 29th June, 1869.

M. M. WALKER, Esq.,
Manager of Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Dear Sir,—In acknowledging your note of this day, I assure you that I fully appreciate all you advance with reference to the position I hold as agent for your Bank, for the goods stored in my godowns on account of R. F. Thorburn, Esq.; and I shall strictly adhere to your request, as regards delivery and payment of same, in order to keep "the Bank's lien perfect at all points."

Referring to our conversation on the subject, some two months since, you are aware that I addressed Mr. J. Jones in connection therewith, say on the 15th April last, and I shall be glad to hear, in course, that gentleman did not hesitate to place my views before your Directors, if the opportunity of so doing was afforded him.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM HARGREAVES.

This was written in answer to my letter of the 29th June. The purport of that letter was to request Mr. Hargreaves, as the amount of Mr. Thorburn's goods in his godown, on which the Bank had advanced, was very large, and it was important that the Bank's lien on them should be perfect—that he would not allow any of the goods to leave his godowns until he had sent sycee, or Banker's orders, for the proceeds; and that in case of transhipment he would previously obtain my consent. In the month of May, 1869, I held two acceptances of Mr. Thorburn, for drafts against goods, drawn in England. I held goods as security for their payment. As far as I can remember, amongst these goods were 20 cases of Crape Lastings. I held a godown order for them. I have it and produce it. The two drafts were against one invoice, the contents of which were in one godown. The B/L were attached to the draft. They were received about six months previously. The bills matured on the 7th August. Application was made to me by Mr. Hargreaves to retire them, on the 5th August. He did so by a cheque. He said he would require a loan on the same security, after the mail had gone; the loan to be in Mr. Thorburn's name as usual. Mr. Hargreaves did apply for the loan. He obtained it on the 7th August. The amount was Tls. 16,000. It was obtained in Mr. Thorburn's name. The security for the loan which I took included the 20 cases of goods before referred to. I took a fresh letter of hypothecation. I subsequently received from Mr. Hargreaves a letter in reference to goods deposited by us with him. The letter bears date 17th August.

Letter handed in and read:—

Shanghai, 17th August, 1869.

To the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Gentlemen,—With reference to the goods now in my godown, under lien to your Bank, I beg to hand you the following letter:—

I hereby acknowledge that you have placed in my hands, for storage in my godowns, sundry goods, particulars of which, with marks and numbers, are set forth in the annexed schedules Nos. 1 to 9, and I undertake to keep the same safely and securely in my godowns, and in no way to attempt to deal with them, but to hold them as trustee for you and entirely at your disposal; and I further agree to make good and to indemnify you from all loss, injury, or damage, which may arise to the said goods or any part thereof, whilst in my godowns.

I further engage to hold at your disposal, and assign to you, all interest in the Fire Insurance policies for £125,000, particulars of which are given below, as security for any loss or damage which may arise to the said goods from fire.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obdt. Servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM HARGREAVES.

The 20 cases appear in sch. 9. They appear as part of the security against the loan of Tls. 16,000. I first became aware that the goods were missing about April. I became aware of the fact by inspecting the defendant's godown. I found the 20 cases of crape lastings were not forthcoming. I did not make application for them specially. I applied for all the goods belonging to the Bank. I was in the godown and saw there was not a package left. Defendant was acting as warehouseman on my behalf. He

never applied for leave to remove them. Neither he nor any one on his behalf ever paid into the Bank anything on account of the proceeds of these 20 cases. The removal of the goods from the godown before the 10th April, without previous communication with me, would have been in direct disobedience to my instructions. I have since become aware how the goods were disposed of. I became aware by inspecting the books that represent the transactions carried on under the name of R. F. Thorburn. By inspecting the stock-book I found that the goods had been contracted to be sold at a certain date. I then traced the operation to the contract-book, and found corresponding entries in the cash-book. The contract had been made to sell to a Chinaman, to arrive. The Chinaman paid for some of the goods about the end of June, and some about the beginning of July. About the end of July, 1869, my Bank made another advance to Mr. R. F. Thorburn. The advance was on ninety bales of Grey Shirtings and T-cloths, to arrive per *Shunlee*. I gave bills on London, on the security of the B/L of these goods. I held the B/L up to end of August. I gave them up to Mr. Hargreaves, to land and store the goods in his godown. Without reference to the books I cannot swear whether the goods ever entered the godown. I received, as acknowledgment, a godown receipt and letter of acknowledgment, dated 30th September, 1869.

Letter handed in and read:—

Shanghai, 30th September, 1869.

To the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Gentlemen,—I hereby acknowledge that you have this day placed in my hands, for storage in my godowns—

H S over T in a diamond, S A under.
1225 to 1254—50 B. G. Shirtings, "Shun Lee,"
1255 to 1324—40 E. T-Cloths,
and I undertake to keep the same safely and securely in my godowns, and in no way attempt to deal with them, or any part thereof, but to hold them as trustee for you, and entirely at your disposal; and I further agree to make good and to indemnify you from all loss, injury, or damage which may arise to the said goods, or any part thereof, whilst in my godowns.

I further assign to you all interest in the Fire Insurance policies, already handed you, covering goods under lien to the Bank, stored in my godowns, as security for any loss or damage from fire which may arise to the goods now deposited.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM HARGREAVES.

I never saw those goods again. I never gave any authority to sell them. I became aware that they were missing, at the same time as the others. I believe a portion were sent to auction, to be sold as damaged. The remainder were sold to Chinamen, and were paid for. I received no proceeds. I discovered this by the same means as in the previous case—by examining the godowns, and by inspecting the books of R. F. Thorburn. In this case, as in the other, the goods passed out of Mr. Hargreaves' possession carelessly without my sanction or knowledge. I was not aware, previous to that examination, that they had been sold.

Mr. HARWOOD—How did Mr. Hargreaves usually dispose of goods? What was the usual course of procedure?

Witness—I do not know Mr. Hargreaves' exact relations with Mr. Thorburn. I understood he was acting as Mr. Thorburn's attorney. He was acting as my warehouseman.

Mr. HARWOOD—Did you know Mr. Hargreaves had an interest with Mr. Thorburn in these goods?

Witness—I did not know that he had an interest in these particular goods. The inference I drew from conversation was that his interest was not always identical with that of Mr. Thorburn.

To Mr. RENNE—As regards the Bank, Mr. Hargreaves simply acted as my warehouseman.

To Mr. HARWOOD—I mostly saw Mr. Hargreaves. I knew he was managing Mr. Thorburn's business.

EDWARD PRICE, sworn, said—I am acquainted with the defendant; and was in his employ, as bookkeeper, from 1867 till he was declared bankrupt. There was no one else in the office. The business was carried on under Mr. Thorburn's name, and Mr. Hargreaves always signed *per pro*. When goods were sold to the Chinese, Mr. Hargreaves himself entered the transactions in the books. He entered contracts in a contract book and specified marks and numbers. When delivery of goods was taken, payment was made to me; and I gave the Chinaman a godown order. The money was kept in the safe for some time, or paid to Mr. Hargreaves' Bank account. I gave full particulars of these sums to Mr. Hargreaves, in writing, every week,

and I believe that he entered up the cash-book from these particulars. I never paid money into the bank without Mr. Hargreaves orders; and it was always to his account that I did so, as it was in his name that the account was kept. There was a loan book kept in Mr. Hargreaves' handwriting. I have no knowledge of what it contained. I have gone over the books since the bankruptcy. I have the cashbook now before me, and looking at date 24th June, I see an entry for six cases worsted crape lastings, with marks. On 23rd July I find 14 cases of the same, bought by the same man, and the payments entered. I should deliver the goods to the purchaser on receiving his Bank order. Against 30th September 1869, I find an entry of 20 bales from two ships—600 pieces from the "Shunlee" and 400 pieces from the "Mikado." That was 12 bales and 8 bales. The entry means that they were sold and paid for, and delivery order given to the purchaser, Teelai. By an entry of the 16th October, I find goods sold at auction by Messrs. McLean, Thorburn and Co., amounting to Tls. 6,191.68. In January I find there are, on the 3rd 10 bales and 4 bales, and 10 bales on the 4th, 10 on the 5th, and on the 10th 5 bales; making in all 39 bales from the 3rd and the 10th of January, between the "Shunlee." For this the sums received were Tls. 957.1.2 for 10 bales; Tls. 394. for 4 bales; Tls. 955.3.8 for 10 bales; Tls. 985.9.85 for 10 bales; and for 5 bales Tls. 394.4.7. On 28th October I find 2 bales from the "Mikado." I find none from the "Shunlee." On the 26th there were 9,500 pieces sold, without ship's names given. On the completion of all these contracts the money had been paid necessarily for godown orders.

Mr. RENNIE said that was the evidence for the prosecution.

The depositions having been read over, and the usual caution given to the defendant;

Mr. HARWOOD intimated that the defence was reserved.

His Honor then said the defendant would be committed for trial.

Defendant was admitted to bail in two securities of £200 each, and his own recognizance for £400.

Oct. 3rd., 1870.

TAPP v. JONES.

Defendant produced cashbook, written up in accordance with the last order made by the Court; and received further instructions, regarding the books still unfinished. He announced that he had arranged with Mr. Tapp to pay \$25 a month in liquidation of his debt. Order made accordingly, to hold good till December 1871.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

September 30th, 1870.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.

MARTIN HAMILTON v. R. H. GORE BOOTH.

Claim for \$27.25 for board and lodging.

Defendant did not appear.

Proof of service of summons having been taken,

Plaintiff was sworn, and said he was proprietor of the "Carlton," and had supplied defendant with food from 1st June to 1st Aug., making the claim. He had applied to the defendant for payment.

Order for the amount and costs.

October 3rd.

AKEE v. A. WOODCOCK, "Lady Bowen." Claim for \$65 for wages.

Defendant did not deny owing the plaintiff wages, but as the man had left the ship on the 26th of last month and defendant had not seen him since, nor been asked for his wages.

After some explanation as to the terms of the claim,

His Worship made an order for payment of the amount, without costs.

F. EMIGHT v. WM. LAWRENCE, "Southland."

Claim for \$12, balance of wages.

Plaintiff said he had been mate, but was lately discharged, and the amount claimed for had been stopped from his wages for short delivery of cargo. He had engaged at Singapore as second mate, and had been asked, on the discharge of the first mate at Yokohama, to do

duty as first, with a promise of 30s. per month more pay. He had done his duty, and now expected the advance to be paid to him.

Defendant said he had promised this money on the understanding that plaintiff should check the cargo correctly.

Plaintiff denied that he had so promised.

His Worship said defendant must first prove that the loss in the cargo was from the wilful default of the plaintiff, and obtain an order against him, before he could stop anything from his pay.

Order for the amount and costs.

POLICE COURT.

September 30th, 1870.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.

R. v. CHARLES PITT, CHARLES JONES, JOHN CAVENDISH and JOHN MALINOT.

Assaulting and resisting the police.

EDWARD EASTON, of the French police force, said, yesterday a coloured man had come out of a house on the Yang-king-kang, and alarmed a gentleman's pony which was standing in the road. The man wanted to "cab-drive." The owner of the pony was not present, but when he appeared requested witness to take the black man in charge. While doing so, about a dozen men came about him and interfered with him, and of these, the four now charged were arrested.

The several parts which they had taken being proved against them.

His Worship sentenced Pitt to three weeks imprisonment, and fined the others \$2 each and costs.

GEORGE WEIR, "Taikwan," for being drunk and incapable, was fined in costs.

JOHN ROWE, "Lizzie Iredale."

Assaulting native police.

Se-a-po, the native P. C., said he had found the man knocking at various doors in the Ningpo road, and tried to make him desist. He caught witness by the arm, and witness struck him across the arm to compel him to let go. Prisoner then struck and kicked him, and going away caught another constable whom he tried to throttle.

Fined \$2 and costs.

1st October.

R. v. J. G. WALKER, "Unison."

Defendant, master of the barque "Unison," was charged by A. Macallister, his chief officer, with having used threatening and abusive language towards him, while on the passage from Nagasaki to Shanghai. Besides using abusive language the complainant alleged that the Captain had doubled his fist at him, and threatened to throw him overboard.

The defendant admitted having used strong language, but said the mate had shown incompetence and indifference.

Complainant denied that he had neglected or was incapable of duty, and produced certificates of competency and service.

Case dismissed; defendant to pay costs.

October 3rd.

R. v. GEORGE ROBERTSON, "Yuentzelei"

Assaulting French police.

Prisoner said he could not plead, as he did not remember much about it.

THOMAS CHUZEN said when going down to duty, about ten on Sunday night, he saw a number of men assaulting a policeman named Petit, on one of the Yang-king-pang bridges. They had him down and were all atop of him, kicking him. He went to his assistance, when the men ran away across the bridge. They came back again, however, and went into a house with the intention of beating a French corporal, and he with other policemen returned to look after them. They rushed out of the house, and in doing so prisoner struck witness and made off. In trying to escape, however, he fell, and they came up with him and apprehended him. The other men got away to the English side.

LOUIS PETIT said about ten o'clock some 10 or 12 men came up and began abusing him. He did not heed them, but they knocked him down, and repeated this treatment, when he rose, several times; and they also threw his sword into the Yang-king-pang. He had several kicks when, down in various parts of the

face. Prisoner was the first who knocked him down.

His Worship, remarking on the traces of severe ill-treatment shown by last witness, sentenced prisoner to two months' hard labour.

JOHN HILLARY and WILLIAM MCCARTHY.

"Lady Bowen."

Drunk and disorderly, assaulting Captain, and abusing officers.

Prisoners pled not guilty.

ALFRED WOODCOCK, sworn, said—On Saturday afternoon he found, on going on board his ship, the man McCarthy and the other man drunk and running about the deck, hollering out and using abusive language. They came aft on the poop, and he ordered them forward. They refused to go, and witness went down to the cabin, they following. Returning on deck they continued the same conduct, and witness ordered them to be put in irons. While being forced below, Hillary kicked witness very violently. The men continuing abusive, witness sent for policemen, promising the men that if they did not be quiet he would gag them.

The defence of Hillary was, that he went aft to ask for soap, but was refused this, and ordered to be put in irons.

McCarthy said he had been ill, and wanted to be put on shore to hospital, but this the captain refused, and simply made a prisoner of him for being sick.

This being the second time the men were before the Court they were sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

R. v. W. PATERSON and CHARLES JONES.

Drunk and disorderly and breaking a pane of glass in Hongkew.

Charges proved, and Patterson fined \$2 and costs; Jones sent to jail for ten days.

R. v. ALFRED FIFE.

Drunk and disorderly, entering a Chinaman's house and breaking a stove.

Fined \$3 and costs, with 20 cents damages.

WILLIAM BROWN "Tyburnia." Drunk and incapable. To pay costs.

MIXED COURT.

21st Sept., 1870.

Before H. E. CHEN, Magistrate,

and

A. DAVENPORT, Foreign Assessor.

PRIMROSE & Co. v. CHEN-CHANG-TZE.

Claim for Tls. 51.75 being amount of loss sustained on the resale of 150 slabs lead, weight 187.65 piculs. Defendant had purchased in the first instance at Tls. 4.55 per picul, for immediate delivery, on the 27th May last, but owing to a decline in the market price, plaintiff could not get him to take delivery, and after waiting some time, sold the same at his request, sustaining a loss as above claimed, which the defendant refused to pay.

JUDGMENT.

Messrs. Primrose & Co., the plaintiffs, have been able to bring forward no satisfactory proof of the sale of the 150 slabs of lead to the defendant, who appears, from the evidence, to have been employed as salesman by the plaintiffs, and to have been lodged in their house, where his furniture now lies. His position was very similar to that of a clerk, except that he received, as recompense or consideration for his services, a share of the commissions on any sale he effected, and lodgings in the plaintiffs' house.

The Court must lay it down as an inflexible rule that no contract can be enforced, according to Chinese law, unless the parties to be charged by such contract shall accept part of the goods so sold, and actually receive the same, or give something in earnest to bind the bargain. As the defendant has already proposed, through a third party, to pay Tls. 25 as compensation to the plaintiffs, provided that he be taken back into their employ on the former footing, the Court decrees payment of that sum under these conditions; should he not be taken back, however, the Court does not feel empowered to decree payment.

26th Sept., 1870.

GILMAN & Co. v. SAN-KEE.

Claim for non-fulfilment of contract. On the 25th July plaintiff, sold to defendant 50 bales, 2,502 pieces T-Cloths, at Tls 1.65 per piece, of which the defendant has failed to take delivery.

JUDGMENT.

That the defendants sign a bond to the effect that they will take delivery of the goods within a fortnight.

GILMAN & Co. v. SING-TAE.

Claim for non-fulfilment of contracts. On 22nd July plaintiffs sold defendant 68 bales, 3,406 pieces 7 lbs. T-Cloths, at Tls. 1.65 per piece, with clearance in two weeks. Defendant cleared 8 bales on 15th August; the rest he had not cleared.

On the 25th of July, plaintiffs sold defendant 50 bales 2,502 pieces 7 lbs. T-Cloths, at Tls. 1.65 per piece, clearance in two weeks; and on the 2nd of August, they sold defendant 200 bales American drills, at Tls. 3.45 per piece, clearance in two weeks. 49 bales uncleared.

Mr. Cowie appeared for the defendant. He admitted the purchases, but stated that his client was at present without funds, and required time. He proposed to pay in full, in two years time by four half yearly instalments, at the rate of 25 per cent each instalment; it being understood that the creditors should dispose of the goods at the current rates and debit him with the loss sustained by the fall of the market. Mr. Cowie mentioned that six out of nine firms who were creditors had informally assented to this arrangement, viz., Messrs. Petrocchino & Co., Telge & Co., Gibb, Livingston & Co., Chapman King & Co., Robert Thorburn & Co., and L. H. Stoddard, while another firm, the Borneo Company, had not yet given any answer. In reply to a question of the Court, Mr. Cowie stated that, owing to want of time, his client had been unable to provide securities to guarantee the performance of the conditions he had proposed, and also that he, Mr. Cowie, declined to become security himself for the fulfilment of the same.

JUDGMENT.

The quantity of goods being very large, and there having been already a great delay, the Court cannot admit the proposal to pay the difference after resale of the goods during such a protracted period as two years. The Court therefore decrees that the defendant shall take delivery of the goods in full, within the space of one fortnight.

27th Sept.

ALFRED DENT & Co. v. LIN-LU-CHEN.

Non-fulfilment of contract of sale of 1,000 pieces T-Cloths, at Tls. 1.63 per piece, delivery within one week and bargain money of Tls. 50 to be paid as customary.

JUDGMENT.

The conduct of the defendant Lin-lu-chen is highly to be reprobated, inasmuch as he is constantly engaged in litigation, through delaying to pay for great quantities of cloth purchased by him on different occasions. In the present case, he again appears in this Court as a broker who has purchased cloth from Alfred Dent & Co. on account of Tseang-ke. According to his statement, Tseang has returned to Ningpo, but this is extremely doubtful; and as Lin-lu-chen accompanied Tseang when he signed his name, and entered the transaction in the account book, the Court decrees that the said Lin-lu-chen shall sign a bond to the effect that he will take delivery of the goods within the space of 3 weeks. Should he fail to obey the said decree, he will be imprisoned and pressed for payment.

Miscellaneous.

We hear that the man who was found murdered a few days ago on the Bubbling Well Road, had been lynched by the country people for stealing cotton. This is a very common kind of theft; and the villagers, irritated by their frequent losses, appear to have revenged themselves furiously when they succeeded in catching a culprit.

A meeting of No. 1 Company of the Fire Brigade was held last night, for the purpose of electing officers. Mr. Fraser, foreman of the Company, took the chair, and tendered his resignation of the position he had hitherto held, which was accepted by the meeting. Mr. Tapp also announced his retirement from the Secretaryship, owing

to his temporary absence from Shanghai, but was happy to be able to put forward as a substitute Mr. Malcolm, of the Municipal offices. Mr. Malcolm was duly elected to the vacancy. Mr. Howes was put forward as foreman, but declined the position, agreeing, however, to look after the engine, and generally to supply the vacant place, till an appointment was made.

A native policeman was found to be missing from his beat, in Hongkew, on Saturday morning. Upon search being made, his body, stabbed in a number of places, was discovered on a piece of waste ground in rear of a disused bowling alley. It is supposed that he had surprised some men who had entered this building for a felonious purpose, and that they promptly used knives to get off. The wounds were inflicted on the head and upper part of the body, and the man's queue was tightly tied round his neck. Traces of blood were, we understand, discovered inside the place mentioned, but no clue has been obtained to the murderers, though several arrests have been made on suspicion. An inquest was held on the body by the Chih-sien, on Saturday afternoon.

TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

The oppressive weather from which we have been lately suffering, has, in the South of China, apparently resolved and expended itself in the form of a violent typhoon. At Hongkong, on Sunday morning, the 25th, the peculiar state of the atmosphere led to anticipations of such an outburst, and in the forenoon of that day the barometer fell to the unprecedentedly low range of 28.98. On Monday, the wind, after changing about, settled to blow furiously from E.N.E., and increased in force up to 3 p.m. The state of the case was so threatening that business was suspended, and everything done to meet a typhoon. The *Daily Press* writes:—

The terrific gusts which passed between noon and 3 p.m. caused fearful destruction among the trading junks moored between the Canton Wharf and the Sailor's Home. From Achong's yard to the Sailors' Home was chiefly the scene of the lamentable disasters, as the mass of drifting wreck will at once testify; but this is not the only spot in which the marks of devastation are visible. Three or four of the largest and finest cargo boats in the harbour were smashed to atoms, against the small jetty commonly known as "Dent's-wharf," and the "Hongkong Lighterage and Storage Co." have lost nearly all their smaller craft, many, it is said, with cargoes on board. The *Praya*, too, from the Market Wharf to the Westward, has suffered severely, although hardly to such an extent as in 1867. On shore generally, the damage has not been extensive, and is chiefly confined, besides the *Praya*, to sign-boards, tiles, window shutters, &c., but including, of course, all mat erections, and a bran new wooden shed near the Pacific Mail Company's Offices, which has completely collapsed. The topmast of the flagstaff at the Peak has also disappeared, but whether it has been carried away by a sudden squall or housed, cannot as yet be ascertained. The *Dang Wee* (late U.S. gunboat *Unadilla*) drove athwart the steamship *Delaware*, arrived from Liverpool with a general cargo late on Sunday evening. The damage to the latter vessel cannot be seen, but her head gear appears out of order, while the smoke stack of the former is knocked down and generally doubled up, and her bulwarks and stanchions on the starboard side almost completely swept away. A junk landed on the MacDonnell slip, West Point, which appeared to carry rather a valuable cargo, and a number of arrests were made of persons endeavouring to possess themselves of portions thereof. In fact, the Chinese thieves and European bunners were in full force, apparently

looking upon the whole affair as got up for their express benefit and advantage.

Shortly after three o'clock p.m., the wind suddenly lulled, and the tide having fallen considerably, the water was comparatively smooth for a short time; but at 4 p.m. still stood 28.98, and it is probable that between these hours the centre of the cyclone was passing in close proximity to Hongkong, as at 4.30 the wind, which had gradually been veering to the E.S.E., again sprung up, accompanied by strong squalls and very heavy rain. At 5 p.m. there was indications of a rise in the mercury, the barometer indicating 28.99, and at 6 o'clock 29.02, wind still hailing to the Southward, and rain continuing. During the night the rise slowly continued until at daylight on Tuesday the barometer stood at 29.49, and the water was sufficiently smooth to enable boats to go off with assistance to such vessels as required it. The gunboat *Bouncer* dragged her anchors as far as Peddar's Wharf: the American ship *Naples* drifted from East Point foul of the Colonial schooner *Victoria*, carrying away the latter's bowsprit and starting the covering board on the port side. To the Eastward the damage has not been so extensive as at the other end; four lives only are known to have been lost, and the *Praya* wall has not greatly suffered, although the road is much cut up. The British schooner *Gaviota*, and French barque *St. Pierre* were nearly on shore by the military hospital, and both had to cut away their masts. The swimming bath has suffered much damage, and the new Public Gardens at Wong-nei-cheong have been completely devastated. The Queen's Road, in Spring Gardens, is nearly blocked up with fallen trees; the wooden wharves have suffered severely and some buildings have been unroofed. Many sampans have been destroyed, and a good deal of general damage done. To the Westward the *Praya* seems more damaged than at first sight appeared, and the scene of desolation is dreadful. About fifty large trading junks are said to have been knocked to pieces alongside the *Praya*, and many more have drifted out to sea. The loss of life has been extensive, and many painful incidents occurred; but on the whole, the Colony has not suffered nearly so much, either afloat or on shore, as in either of the typhoons of 1867.

A yacht, supposed to be the *Cynthia*, was utterly destroyed alongside the Ship Street Wharf, Wanchai, and a Government lighter is on shore near the Dock Yard, apparently much damaged. The *Dang Wee* and *Delaware* are still fast together, the chain of the former round the propeller of the latter. These two vessels fouled the *Yesso*, doing considerable damage, which would have been much greater in extent were it not for the admirable manner in which the *Yesso* was handled; and the same may be said of the *Victoria*.

From the accounts given by the *China Mail*, we learn that some of the yachts ventured out for their usual Sunday cruise, and one, the "Fairy," was lost near Sowkewan. A French gentleman who was on board was saved by the Chinese; but the sad part of the incident is, that one of the French sailors who formed the crew lost his life. About this same time (between five and seven) another incident occurred which, but for the timely assistance of the owner of the yacht *Zephyr*, who was returning from a cruise, might have been a tragic one. A junk containing some thirty or forty Chinese, mostly women, capsized just opposite Kowloon Rock, near Kowloon City. Mr. Beart at once stopped his yacht, came to an anchor, threw his life-buoys to the assistance of the struggling men and women, and otherwise assisted in rescuing the drowning unfortunates. All hands were thus saved. The greater part of the damage done by the typhoon was between the P. & O. C.'s godowns and the Gas Works, where the sunken and dis-

abled craft are numerous. The loss of life, though considerable, bears a small proportion to the number of lives in actual jeopardy. The wrecks of Chinchew junks and Macao and Canton passage-boats, many of them laden with valuable cargo, which strew the shore to the Westward, are painful to witness. Messrs. Hook and Sons lost seven cargoboots (six on this side and one at Kowloon) valued at about \$9,000. The yacht *Nemesis* was so badly damaged that she is not considered worth repairing. The large guano lighter belonging to Mr. Tejerina was driven on the rocks opposite Ordnance Yard, and badly damaged. During the height of the gale the Siam barque *Walter* parted her moorings and went to sea, without stopping for the formality of a clearance. She has brought up in safety in Aberdeen bay.

The reports from Macao are that it blew terrifically. No damage was done to the European shipping, though considerable among the native craft. Several houses were blown down and very great anxiety felt. The Praya wall was slightly damaged, and some trees torn up by the roots, but the amount of injury sustained is reported inconsiderable.

THE MASSACRE AT TIENTSIN.

(Friend of India.)

The *Indo-European Correspondence* is anxious that fair play should be dealt to the Catholics who have died at Tientsin; and it would be a disgrace to Englishmen if that fair play were denied. Really, when such a calamity falls upon people, the voice of sectarianism should everywhere be hushed, that men and women may draw together as human beings, and compare notes of unmixed sorrow and pain. It is humiliating to think that those brave and excellent sisters of mercy should need a word of defence; but it is so, and it is best perhaps to recognise the fact and close up, as scornfully as one can, charges which ought never to have been made. The worthy ladies, now silent enough, are alleged, with the Jesuits behind them, to have really stolen Chinese children; but what manner of children do our readers think? Why homeless and abandoned ones. Agents were employed to pick up such children, abandoned to destruction, and bring them in that the sisters might feed and clothe them and educate them as Catholics. Unhappily there were another kind of agents also at work—Pagan men and women, who were stealing children to make of them tumblers and jugglers in the case of boys, and prostitutes in that of girls. The Chinese were enraged, or affected to be so, and classing the two agencies together, they seized upon the one that never flinches, either from armed mobs or fever wars, the simple, unostentatious Sisters of Mercy. The only imaginable ground for any charge against the ladies is that they really did save and take care of children. Well, that was their business in China. For that they had taken their lives in their hands, and given up home and friends; for that they had buried themselves among the Chinese, perhaps without thinking of ever returning to their own land. They need no defence for this! They fell bravely at their duty, martyrs as real as any of the olden time. It is no time, we say, to bandy silliness about the comparative merit of Catholics and Protestants in fields of self-denying labour. It is a time to see if something cannot be done to give security to European life in China.

What the British Government may do we have no means of judging, but we should not be at all surprised if prompt means were taken to once more compel the Chinese to pay regard to treaties. If we merely meant by those treaties, that Europeans were to have permission to live in China as long as they did not in any way clash with the prejudices of the Chinese, then there is nothing more to say. In that case Europeans must take their chance, and remain as scape-goats, to be offered up whenever it may please the Chinese to take absurd and groundless fancies. If, indeed, men are to be held as living at the mercy of an outbreak like this, there is no fancy too crude or ridiculous to be made the ground of merciless and indiscriminate slaughter. Whatever is done though—and certainly something ought to be done on the part of the Great Powers—the sisters of mercy ought to be put

out of court save as dumb witnesses for the accusation. It were an insult to reason on such a subject as their asserted theft of children for unholy rights or purposes. The Chinese know very much better, and one or two Sikh regiments would deepen the lesson with an irresistible logic. If the outbreak were an isolated one there would be less to say about it; but this is not the case, it is part of an old and evidently deep-seated system. It is one of the diseases that nothing seems to act upon but bullets and cold steel, and we confess that we should not be at all sorry to see those sad old curative agencies brought into requisition. And then the Great Powers ought to agree upon keeping strong forces in Chinese waters, and upon making those forces one force in case of such a wanton disregard of the principles of civilization as has been just exhibited at Tientsin.

THE MASSACRE IN CHINA.

(Indian Daily News.)

Murder will keep hot for a long time; and the memory of a cruel massacre, in which helpless women have been the victims of outrage, cannot die out until the wrong has been avenged. If a great military nation like France is really unable at the present moment to spare ten regiments of the line, a couple of troops of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery for the purpose of avenging the massacre of her subjects in Tientsin, we do not see that she is likely to sustain any very material, or at least lasting, injury by awaiting the issues of the great dynastic struggle that is engaging her energies in Europe. The principle of giving doubly by giving quickly, is, no doubt, attended with numerous advantages, as well in the affairs of nations as in the concerns of private individuals; and when it is a punishment instead of a boon that has to be administered, it is perhaps undeniable that promptitude in the administration of the blow carries with it the sort of éclat which naturally attaches to power that is never at a loss to act decisively on the shortest notice. But there is also a moral force, which belongs to the action of deliberation, and which in the long run appeals more forcibly than even prompt retribution to the barbarous instincts of people who are beyond the reach of political logic. It serves, in fact, most effectually to inculcate the important lesson that time means nothing to great principles—beyond maturing them. And if the untoward circumstance that the hands of the French are at present tied be accepted as a token of weakness, the calculation (which is not a logical one—and even the Chinese can understand logic) will very speedily be forgotten when a once more powerful France—imperial or republican—knocks at the door of the palace of the Sun, and plainly insists on redress. The sudden up-rising of the British nation, after long-suffering, to release the Abyssinian captives, was not without its moral, which, we may be sure, has been duly contemplated in every court and camp in the universe. And although, strictly speaking, there is little analogy between the position of England at the commencement of the Abyssinian war and the present situation of France, yet there is just enough of similarity in the mere circumstances of the delay which, in both cases, has separated the offence from its punishment, to suggest the reflection that the arm of a powerful nation, when once up-lifted, like the corsair's sword, makes past atonement for its first delay. Indeed, we cannot doubt that the uneasy interval of uncertainty, which intervenes between the commission of an offence and its legitimate consequences, serves an important moral purpose in the experience of all but the most outrageously barbarous people, as soon as the excitement, under which the offence has been committed, wears off.

It is scarcely possible to over-estimate the indirect advantages that, under existing circumstances, accrue to England, from the necessity under which France appears to lie of deferring her operations against China; for it would be impossible to exaggerate the difficulties into which England must have been forced had these operations commenced at the present moment. It is an axiom in the foreign policy of Great Britain that, on no point eastward of Malta, can the arms of France be permitted to carry war without the consent and alliance of England. When France, impelled by an "idea," insisted on protecting the embarrassed

Christians of Syria, prosaic England also insisted on yielding to that idea, rather than permit French prestige to establish itself at the gates of our eastern possessions. It is difficult, apart from the morality of the question, to see why France should not, when she is able to do so, be permitted to gratify her lust of conquest in China, and build up a vast French colony, which will put an end for ever to all Chinese difficulties, and interpose a solid obstacle against Russian aggression in that quarter; and, certainly, it will not be denied that civilisation in China would advance with much more rapid strides under French rule than under Mandarin misgovernment; but whatever we may think or feel upon this subject, it has once for all, we fear, been definitely arranged that France will never be permitted to act alone in the east.

The poetical sentiment recently advanced by a local contemporary, to the effect that, in the east, all European powers are cosmopolitan in their sympathies, and that England ought now to redress the wrongs of France in China, is pretty enough—as poetry. But that, we apprehend, is all that can truthfully be said regarding it. Let loose amongst the intricacies of modern diplomacy, the sentiment at once subsides to the bottom in the form of an impracticable conceit. We are making no grand discovery when we simply announce the fact that it is impossible for England to take any part with France in China at the present moment, and yet maintain her neutrality in Europe. The net-work of tangled obligations which international law has spread over the whole world, makes it impracticable for any two nations to maintain different mutual relations in two portions of the world—a world pretty nearly encircled with telegraphs. The day in which remote dependencies could struggle to extinguish each other, long after their respective nations' had proclaimed peace in Europe, has disappeared for ever from the annals of war; and in the same manner (though not always precisely for the same reason) no two nations can fight together in one quarter of the globe, while one holds aloof in another. Our only fear in this matter is, that before all the particulars of the present complication in Europe have been communicated to French and English representatives in China, these representatives, urged by a generous fellow-feeling, and a sense of the common danger, already have united, and made common cause against the common foe. If anything like this has already occurred, it is difficult to foresee the end.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

CHINKING, SEPTEMBER 1870.

Date.	Thermometer.		Aneroid Barometer.	Direction and Force of Wind.	Weather.
	8 A.M.	4 P.M.			
1	80	87	29.74	ESE	5 C
2	81	90	29.77	East	" "
3	79	87	29.69	" "	" "
4	79	89	29.65	ESE	6 GGR
5	70	69	29.80	NNE	6 GGR
6	68	67	29.88	NNW	5 G&R
7	69	70	29.90	North	5 C
8	69	78	29.82	" "	2 "
9	70	81	29.76	" "	" "
10	72	80	29.77	" "	" "
11	74	80	29.75	ENE	" "
12	78	83	29.76	East	" B
13	75	85	29.86	" "	" "
14	70	83	29.89	" "	" "
15	73	84	29.82	SSE	5 "
16	77	89	29.71	West	" "
17	81	84	29.79	NNW	2 "
18	76	87	29.79	SSE	5 "
19	72	83	29.72	SSE	5 C
20	75	84	29.65	" "	" "
21	77	75	29.56	WNW	6 G&R
22	68	79	29.73	" "	2 B
23	70	79	29.83	East	5 "
24	72	80	29.79	" "	6 C
25	76	84	29.68	" "	" "
26	79	80	29.49	South	2 G&R
27	75	79	29.52	North	2 G&P
28	76	78	29.68	ENE	6 O&R
29	75	78	29.71	East	" "
30	73	82	29.65	NE	5 "

ABBREVIATIONS.

1, light air; 2, light breeze; 3, gentle breeze; 4, moderate breeze; 5, fresh breeze; 6, strong breeze; 7, moderate gale; 8, fresh gale; 9, strong gale; 10, whole gale; 11, storm; 12, hurricane.
B, blue sky, be the atmosphere clear or heavy; C, clouds, detached passing clouds; G, gloomy dark weather; H, hail; M, misty hazy atmosphere; O, overcast, the whole sky covered with thick clouds; P, passing temporary showers; Q, squally; R, rain, continued rain; U, ugly threatening appearance; V, visibility of object, clear atmosphere.

SHANGHAI, 4TH OCTOBER, 1870.

IMPORTS—SUNDRIES.

THE French mail of the 19th Aug., due on the 3rd, is now signalled; and the American mail of Sept. 1st has been just delivered. On the evening of the 2nd, telegrams via Kiachta to 13th September were received. The political news by Grant's issue was that Paris was quiet, preparing for siege. Private telegrams reported, that the King of Prussia had had the title of Emperor conferred on him, and that the Empress of the French had fled. Chinese affairs unnamed. There has been ample time for Government to decide its course of action—had it rightly decided, we ought to be now in possession of the departure of troops from India to China, and of men-of-war from the nearest ports from which these monitors of peace could be spared. Rumour indicates active preparation on the part of the Chinese. The millet stalks are this year not to be merely cut down; but the plants uprooted, so as not to interfere with the movements of cavalry. Right or wrong, the feeling of insecurity increases; and the reverses sustained by France preclude the hope of immediate vigorous action on her part. The foreign residents in Northern ports will require to know what steps will be taken by their respective Governments, for protection to their persons and properties, during the coming winter. There will be a heavy bill against some one if the present inaction continues; and £10,000 saved out of the consular service of China, by the pertinacious ignorance of Mr. Rylands, will form a very insignificant item on the credit side. If Railway Companies are responsible for the lives of the passengers who travel by them, and may be mulcted in heavy damages for neglect on the part of their servants, how much more responsible is a Government which jeopardises the lives of its subjects, in the face of the most solemn warnings, and in the teeth of reiterated applications for aid. A criminal information has been brought by the Chartered Bank of India, London, and China, against Mr. William Hargreaves, merchant, of this place, and a commitment obtained; bail was accepted. A new Steam Boat Company is advertised, under the title of the Foochow and North-China Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of Tls. 600,000, in 3,000 shares of Tls. 200 each. The Company is to be under the management of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.

Messrs. Gardiner Dow and Co. have issued a circular advising their suspension. The out-turn of the estate will depend much on the dividends to be received from the estate of Messrs. Glover and Co.

Arrivals consist in, on the 30th September, the *Jason*, from Sydney.

Departures—October, *Lizzie Iredale* for New York; *Ornate* for London.

The weather has continued very hot for the season of the year, but is less muggy than it was. Wild fowl are passing over the Settlement in large numbers, and a change in the monsoon is daily expected.

PIECE GOODS.—There is little or no change to note in our market for Piece Goods. The demand for the light and medium weights of Grey Shirtings continues, but although the advices from Tientsin are better, and our stocks are almost nil, prices here have not advanced, in fact a forced sale of "Taeping" Dewhurst's Eagles, 8½ lbs., at Tls. 2.25 per piece for cash, shows a slight decline. The sale referred to, however, was exceptional, and cannot be taken as a criterion of the true state of the market; the same goods being still worth former quotations for ordinary delivery. White Shirtings are without change; but for T-Cloths a rather better feeling exists, and there are again buyers of fair to good Mexican 7½ lbs. at Tls. 1.40 to 1.53 per piece, and of common chops at from 1.29 to 1.35 per piece. Drills are in improved demand at last quotations, viz. Tls. 1.97 to 3.02 per piece for good 15½ lbs. English makes; but for Jeans the enquiry is faint with anxious sellers. Fancy Cottons of all kinds are dull of sale, and it is difficult to give true quotations, excepting for Dye Brocades and Spotted Shirtings, which are wanted at hardening rates.

WOOLLENS.—The market is quiet, and the values of last mail are barely maintained.

SPANISH STRIPES, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	yd.	0.47 to
Dark Blue	"	0.51 "
Orange	"	0.41 "
Gentian	"	0.46 "
Green	"	0.44 "
Ash	"	0.42 "
White	"	0.42 "
Purple	"	0.47 "
Black	"	0.46 "
Brown	"	0.18 "

LONG ELLS, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	pc.	5.25 to
Dark Blue	"	5.75 "
Orange	"	4.70 "
Gentian	"	5.00 "
Green	"	5.80 "
Ash	"	"
White	"	"
Purple	"	5.85 "
Black	"	5.10 "
Sky Blue	"	"
Brown	"	"

CAMLETS, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	pc.	10.90 to
Dark Blue	"	10.50 "
Orange	"	11.00 "
Gentian	"	11.60 11.70
Green	"	11.00 "
Ash	"	"
White	"	12.00 "
Purple	"	11.00 "
Black	pc.	8.50 8.60
Sky Blue	"	"
Brown	"	"

FIGURED ORLEANS—

Scarlet	pc.	3.85 to 4.10
Dark Blue	"	2.60 2.75
Straw	"	2.75 3.80
Gentian	"	3.20 3.30
Green	"	3.75 3.85
Ash	"	3.25 3.40
White	"	3.50 3.75
Purple	"	3.00 3.30
Black	"	3.10 3.40
Sky Blue	"	2.80 3.20
Brown	"	3.00 3.20
Lavender	"	3.70 3.80
Mauve	"	4.00 4.20

EXCHANGE is weaker. Bank bills on London, 6 month's sight, 5s. 10½d. @ 5s. 11d. First-class credit, to Banks, 5s. 11½d. @ 5s. 11½d. Private and documentary, 5s. 11½d. On Paris Banks, 6 months, 7.42½. Private, 7.53½. On India, Bombay, Bank 303, Calcutta 305, Hongkong 25, 15 days 25½. Mexican dollars, Shanghai taels, 75.05 per 100.

Treasure imported from 1st January, Taels, 18,083,459; exported, 12,862,658.

COALS.—The demand continues fair, and sales from godown are made at quotations.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID IN SHANGHAI SCYEE.

Tls. 75.075 EQUAL Mex. \$100.

COTTON PIECE GOODS:

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS.	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
38½ yds. 39 in. 7½ lbs.	pc.	1.71 to 1.77
8½ to 8½ lbs.	"	2.22 2.27
9½ lbs.	"	2.25 2.30
9½ lbs.	"	2.30 2.50

G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS.

40 yds. 36 in. 52 reed.	pc.	1.50 1.60
50 Reed	"	1.80 1.95
60 "	"	1.90 2.00
64 "	"	2.05 2.15
66 to 72 reed.	"	2.20 2.40

DUTCH SHIRTINGS.

40 yds. 30 in. 15½ lbs. per piece 3.35, 3.45

AMERICAN DRILLS.

40 yds. 30 in. 8½ lbs. per piece 2.50, 2.55

AMERICAN JEANS.

30 yds. 30 in. 8½ lbs. per piece 2.50, 2.55

AMERICAN SHEETINGS.

40 yds. 40 in. 15½ lbs. per piece 2.90, 3.02

ENGLISH DRILLS.

40 yds. 30 in. 14½ lbs. per piece 2.90, 3.02

ENGLISH JEANS, 8½ lbs. 2.00, 2.15

ENGLISH SHEETINGS, 3.00, 3.60

DUTCH DRILLS.

30 inch. 40 yds. per piece 2.70, 2.95

DUTCH JEANS.

30 inch. 30 yds. per piece 2.15, 2.20

T-CLOTHS—Gills, 24

yds. 32 in. Ordinary per piece 1.15, 1.20

7 lbs. do. do. 1.27, 1.38

6 lbs. Mex. 1.30, 1.40

7 lbs. 1.40, 1.56

8 to 8½ lbs. 1.70, 1.82

X X 2.25, 2.30

HANDKERCHIEFS—Blue... P doz.

Brown 0.50, 0.60

White FIGURED SHIRTINGS Ppc. 2.20, 2.30

Dyed 2.80, 2.90

BROCADES—

White 40 yds Ppc. 2.20, 2.30

Dyed 2.90, 3.05

DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds. 2.30, 2.55

GENTIAN SHIRTINGS 2.30, 2.55

CHINTZ—

Assorted Ppc. 1.25, 1.40

Blue and Brown 1.10, 1.20

Scarlet 1.40, 1.60

TURKEY REDS, 21 yds. 2.10, 2.25

Do. Best 2.50, 2.75

VELVETS—

Black, 22 in. yd. 0.15½, 0.17½

Blue, 22 in. 0.15½, 0.16½

VELVETEENS—

Black, 18 in. 0.10, 0.12

26 in. 0.16, 0.17½

DIMITES, 12 yds. 37 in. Ppc. 1.05, 1.20

MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. 1.00, 1.20

CAMLETS, English—

S, 56 yds. Ppc. 11.00, 11.25

S S 10.00, 11.00

S S S 9.00, 9.50

G G 10.80, 10.90

S S G 10.70, 10.80

SPANISH STRIPES yd. 0.40, 0.53

T. T. B. 0.51, 0.52

MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT 0.80, 1.50

CLOTH—

Scarlet, 24 yds. H H Ppc. 11.00, 11.25

Assorted, H H 10.00, 11.00

G G 5.40, 5.60

LASTINGS, 30 yds. 8.00, 10.00

CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 4.20, 5.60

CRAPE LUSTRES 2.80, 3.40

ORLEANS—

Figured, 30 yds. Ppc. 3.00, 3.60

Plain, 30 yds. 3.30, 3.70

IRON—

Nail Rod small sizes Ppl. 2.00, 2.10

Fair to good assortments. 1.80, 1.95

Hoop 1.85, 1.95

Flat and Round 1.80, 2.05

LEAD noml. Ppl. 4.38, 4.40

TIN PLATES Pbox 4.00, 4.20

STEEL Psub 2.50, 2.80

FELTS Ppl. 0.55, 0.60

WINDOW GLASS Pbox 2.00, 2.20

PEPPER—

Black Ppl. 8.50, 8.30

White 9.00, 10.00

BETEL NUT—

Cochin China Ppl. 2.50, 3.00

Singapore 1.80, 2.40

RATTANS—

Straits, common Ppl. 2.60, 2.80

Banjerassing 3.50, 4.80

SAPAN WOOD—

3 pieces weighing 1 pel. Ppl. 2.80, 3.00

6 a 7 " 1.40, 1.60

SANDAL WOOD—

Best picked Ppl. 3.80, 4.00

South Sea Island 3.30, 3.45

Malabar 12.00, 14.00

MANGROVE BARK—

Singapore and Penang Ppl. 1.00, 1.20

TIN—

Straits Ppl. 19.25, 20.00

Malacca 27.00

RICE—

Arracan and Rangoon Ppl. 1.00, 1.29

Siam, Cargo 1.20, 1.40

Bengal, com. to middling 1.50, 1.60

Chinese good to fine 1.20, 1.60

Japan 1.30, 1.60

SUGAR—

Black, Swatow & Amoy Ppl. 2.10, 3.00

Formosa 2.30, 3.00

Brown, Hainan 3.20, 3.30

Formosa & Amoy 2.95, 3.50

Swatow 3.10, 3.20

Canton 2.70, 3.00

Manila 3.20, 3.00

White, common to fair 4.00, 4.30

medium 5.00, 5.10

fine to finest 6.00, 6.80

COALS—Cargo quotations about.

Cardiff 9.50 to 9.50

English 7.00, 7.00

Anthracite 10.50, 10.50

Australian Northern 6.00, 6.00

Do. Southern 6.75, 6.75

Japan 4.50, 4.50

Formosa 4.40, 4.40

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—The market for this description was opened on the 30th ultimo, for last mail's cargo at Tls. 510, when small sales were made; but owing to the continued bad accounts from the river ports, the North dealers seem disinclined to operate further, and even at these low rates drug the least inferior is quite unsaleable at present.

Patna continues in the same dull state, and in the absence of nearly all time bargains, is only in demand for the usual local consumption. We quote ready cargo Tls. 410, and a few sales on time for the 14th October Tls. 408-9 per chest.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—**BLACK.**—There has been a moderate amount of business since the despatch of last mail on 21st September. Operations have again been to a considerable extent in barter, and prices on the whole have been maintained. At the close, a quieter feeling is manifested; but it is said that, as we write, more enquiry exists, and that we shall hear shortly of very considerable additions to the record of settlements subjoined. Settlements and shipments, 29,000 chests; stock, 65,500 chests.

GREEN.—Transactions have been on a more moderate scale, and rates have ruled generally rather easier, except for the few choice and finest choys, which are still well competed for and bring high prices. In lower kinds there is but little enquiry, and prices are likely to go lower.

	Settlements.	Stock.
Fychow, Moyune, and	$\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.
Teenkai	24,000	59,000
Pingsuey	1,100	6,500
Shanghai packed	2,200	3,000

Our export (exclusive of one cargo not yet circulated) compares with that of last season to Great Britain as follows:—

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Black... 42,928,469 lbs.		42,024,403 lbs.
Green... 2,987,853 "		3,098,099 "
Total... 45,916,322 "		47,122,502 "

SILK.—A dragging business has been transacted since the departure of the last English mail, and settlements are estimated at fully 500 bales; of these, about 200 bales are reported on Chinese account, including purchases for account of the speculative mandarin spoken of in our last, and who is said to have paid Tls. 500 for Red Peacock, showing an advance of Tls. 10 per picul. The market is bare of chop Tsatiee, and the nominal quotation for classic 3 is Tls. 575 a 580 per picul. The unsold stock is estimated at 4,500 bales, chiefly common classes of silk. The market closes very firm.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There is but little to report since our last. Only a small business has been done, and rates have remained the same, but do not appear strong.

	Per Tael.
On London—	
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Credits, "	5s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. α $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Documentary and other	
Bills, 6 months' sight	5s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
On Paris—	
Bank, 6 months' sight	7s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. nominal.
Docy. "	7s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "
On Calcutta—	
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight	Rs. 305. nominal.
On Bombay—	
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight	Rs. 303. "
On Hongkong—	
Bank Bills, demand	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. disc.
Private, 15 days' sight	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 169.00 per bar of 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.50 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—75.0.75; CAROLUS—76.90.
COPPER CASH.—1,560 per Tael.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 1st October, 1870.

Adamson, Bell and Co.	683
F. H. Balfour	410
Barnet and Co.	720
Birley, Worthington and Co.	326
Birt & Co.	56
Bland, J.	150
Borntraeger and Co.	417
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	158
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	220
Bower, Hanbury and Co.	1,333
Brand, Monro and Co.	1,735
Bull, Purdon and Co.	10
Chapman, King and Co.	70
Coutts and Co.	10
Cumine and Co.	10
Dent and Co.	125
Dickinson and Co.	5
Fogg and Co.	51
Framjee, Hormusjee and Co.	389
Gamwell, F. R.	293
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	1,186
Gilman and Co.	266
Glover, Dow and Co.	369
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	44
Helbling and Co.	360
Hogg, Brothers	656
Holliday, Wise and Co.	386
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	40
Jarvie, John, and Co.	1,010
Meynard and Co.	313
Milson and Tod,	165
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	124
Petrocchino and Co.	10
Pila and Co.	85
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	88
Reid and Co.	1,068
Reiss and Co.	816
Russell and Co.	119
Hemé, Wm. and Co.	467
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	417
Sassoon and Co., E.D.	472
Scheibler, Matthaei and Co.	623
Seare, Essex and Co.	1,578
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	107
Siemssen and Co.	764
Skeggs and Co.	188
Smith, Archer & Co.	28
Textor and Co.	107
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	107
Trautmann and Co.	2,006
Turner & Co.	
Westall, Brand and Co.	
Sundries	
Total Bales	21,328

FOOCHOW.

The unfavourable news from England had somewhat checked transactions in the tea market; still there have been considerable settlements. The total export to England, up to the 20th September, had been 22,000,000 lbs., against 31,000,000 lbs. in 1869-70 and 43,000,000 lbs. in 1868-9. Freights—to London, are £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, £2.10 per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Australia, £3 nominal. Coast charters, \$3 per register ton, for poles to Shanghai. Loading and on the berth—For London, "Carriack Castle," "Guinevere," "Kaisow," "Lahloo," "Lennox Castle," "Leander," "Taiting," and "White Adder." For New York, "Caliph." The "Samuel Russell," is expected from Hongkong. For New Zealand, "Matador." For Australia, "Ziska," "Wild Wave," "Viceroy," and "Galilee." Expected, "Rose," "Ayr," "Corypheus" and "Johanna Maria." For Continent of Europe, expected, "Kjöbenhavn."

Broker's Contract Books.

CONTRACT BOOKS FOR BROKERS; perforated.

Apply at the Office of the North-China Herald, 10, Hankow Road

MUNETARY AND COMMERCIAL

SHAKRA AND STOCKS

Bank	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Divi.
		£	Quot. Lond.
Agra Bank	10	11	8 p.c.
Comptoir d'Escompte de	20	13	p.c.
Chartered Bank of India,	20	16	6 p.c.
Australia and China			
Chartered Mercantile Bank	25	25	26 10 p.c.
of India, London and	old \$125	125	162 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12
China	new	188	188 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai	25	25	40 12 p.c.
Banking Corporation			
Oriental Bank Corporation			

COMMERCIAL JOE.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	360	100 6 p.c.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	118 12 p.c.
Shanghai Racket Club	120	120	80 N.m.e.
Shanghai Bridge Co.	100	100	200 1/2 bonus.
Shanghai S. N. Co.	100	100	103 12 p.c.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	450	450	300 None.
* Hongque Wharf Co.	300	250	
Footang Dock Co.	3,000	3,000	1,000 "
French Ind. Co.	50	50	51 "
North-China Insurance Co.	1,000	200	585 T. r. nial
China Japan Marine Inco.	500	100	130 None.
China Fire Inco.	500	100	146 "
Victoria do.	500	100	120 "
China Sea Saigon & Straits			
S. S. Co.	100	40	40 no ml
China & Straits S. N. Co.	100	25	25 no ml.
North-China Steamer Co.	500	500	110 20 p.c.
Union S. N. Co.	100	100	70 12 p.c.
Yangtze Ins. Assn.	500	500	635 12 p.c.
Recreation Fund	\$ 50		\$16 None.
Union Insurance Society of			
Canton	\$5,000	1,000	2,650
China Traders' Co. Limited	\$5,000	1,000	2,600 400
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.	1,000	200	412 12 p.c.
Hongkong & China Gas Com-			
pany, Limited	£10	£10	\$4 7 p.c.
Bridge of Boats (Singapore)	\$50	\$50	15 p.c.

* In course of formation.

MARKET PRICES ON 30TH SEPTEMBER.

	c.	c.
Beef—Native Butchers	7 a	8 p-r lb.
Do.—European do.	9 a	10 do.
Mutton—do. do.	18 a	20 do.
Do. —Native do.	11 a	16 do.
Veal —do. do.	14 a	16 do.
Do. —European	18 a	20 do.
Pork —do.	20 a	25 do.
Fish	7 a	8 do.
Do. soles	10 a	12 do.
Do. Pomfret	10 a	11 do.
Smelt		None.
Mackerel		8 do.
Sturgeon		" a
Ningpo Cod		None.
Prawns	8 a	10 do.
Crabs	10 a	11 do.
Phasants	70 a	\$1. per brace.
Grouse		None.
Hares	40 a	50 each.
Wild Duck		None.
Bastard		do.
Deer		do.
Wildgeon		do.
Teal	30 a	40 per couple.
Wild Geese (large)		None.
Do. (small)		do.
Snipe	\$ 1.00 a	\$1.00 for 8 a 12.
Woolcock		None.
Quail	1.00 a	\$1.00 for 12.
Fowls	2.00 a	4.00 per doz.
Turkeys		\$6 each.
Geese	40 a	60 each.
Pigeons	1.00 a	1.00 per doz.
Eggs	1.00	for 160 a 200.
Potatoes—Chuan	1.50 a	2.00 per picul.
Do. —Chefoo	2.25 a	3.00 do.
Do. —Macao		None.
Do. —Shanghai	2.50 a	3.00 per picul.
Onions Bombay	7 a	10 per lb.
Do. Canton	5 a	10 per lb.
Cabbage (Shantung)		None.
Do. (Foreign)	2 a	10 each.
Carrots	1 a	10 per lb.
Turnips—English	1 a	2 per lb.
Green Peas		None.
French Beans	4 a	5 per lb.
Caniflowers		None.
Cucumbers	1 a	10 per lb.
Asparagus	1 a	10 each.
Milk—Native dairies	7 a	12 per bottle.
Do.—Foreign do.	15 a	10 do.
Fresh Butter	\$1.00 a	1.00 per lb.
Oysters		None.